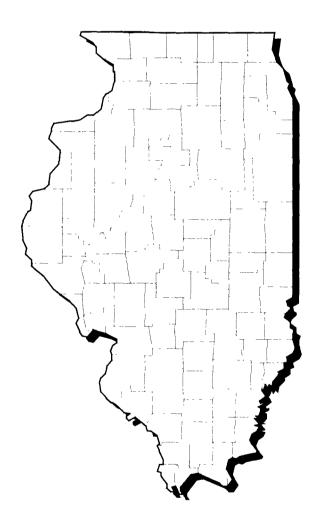


SUPERFUND:

Progress at National Priority List Sites



ILLINOIS 1995 UPDATE



Printed on Recycled Paper

How to Use the NPL Book

The site fact sheets presented in this book are comprehensive summaries that cover a broad range of information. The fact sheets describe hazardous waste sites on the NPL and their locations, as well as the conditions leading to their listing ("Site Description"). The summaries list the types of contaminants that have been discovered and related threats to public and ecological health ("Threats and Contaminants"). "Cleanup Approach" presents an overview of the cleanup activities completed, underway, or planned. The fact sheets conclude with a brief synopsis of how much progress has been made in protecting public health and the environment. The

summaries also pinpoint other actions, such as legal efforts to involve polluters responsible for site contamination and community concerns.

The fact sheets are arranged in alphabetical order by site name. Because site cleanup is a dynamic and gradual process, all site information is accurate as of the date shown on the bottom of each page. Progress is always being made at NPL sites, and the EPA periodically will update the site fact sheets to reflect recent actions. The following two pages show a generic fact sheet and briefly describe the information under each section.

How Can You Use This State Book?

You can use this book to keep informed about the sites that concern you, particularly ones close to home. The EPA is committed to involving the public in the decision making process associated with hazardous waste cleanup. The Agency solicits input from area residents in communities affected by Superfund sites. Citizens are likely to be affected not only by hazardous site conditions, but also by the remedies that combat them. Site cleanups take many forms and can affect communities in different ways. Local traffic may be rerouted, residents may be relocated, temporary water supplies may be necessary.

Definitive information on a site can help citizens sift through alternatives and make decisions. To make good choices, you must know what the threats are and how the EPA intends to clean up the site. You must understand the cleanup alternatives being proposed for site cleanup and how residents may be affected by each one. You also need to have some idea of how your community intends to use the site in the future, and you need to know what the community can realistically expect once the cleanup is complete.

The EPA wants to develop cleanup methods that meet community needs, but the Agency only can take local concerns into account if it understands what they are. Information must travel both ways in order for cleanups to be effective and satisfactory. Please take this opportunity to learn more, become involved, and assure that hazardous waste cleanup at "your" site considers your community's concerns.

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NPL LISTING HISTORY

Provides the dates when the site was Proposed, made Final. and Deleted from the NPL.

SITE RESPONSIBILITY

Identifies the Federal, State, and/or potentially responsible parties taking responsibility for cleanup actions at the site.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRESS

Summarizes the actions to reduce the threats to nearby residents and the surrounding environment and the progress towards cleaning up the site.

SITE NAME STATE

EPA ID# ABC0000000



EPA REGION XX

COUNTY NAME LOCATION

Other Names:

Site Description

NORMANDO NO NORMA NORMA NACANA NACANA NORMANA NACANANA NA NOCOCOCOCOCO NX NOCOCOX NOC NOCOX NO

XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX

NPL Listing History

Proposed. XX/XX/XX Final: XX/XX/XX

Threats and Contaminants -

Cleanup Approach -

NOCOCIONA NOCAN NOCOCIOCOCIONA NOCAN NOCOCIONA NOCAN NOCOCIONA NO

Response Action Status -

MANDOCON MOCHANICO NA MANDOCON MANDOCON

Environmental Progress

MANAKANA MANAKANAKA KANAKANA KANAKANA MODOK MANA KANAKA KANAKA KANAKANA KANAKANA MANAKANA

Site Repository

SITE REPOSITORY

Lists the location of the primary site repository. The site repository may include community relations plans, public meeting announcements and minutes, fact sheets, press releases, and other site-related documents.



SITE DESCRIPTION

This section describes the location and history of the site. It includes descriptions of the most recent activities and past actions at the site that have contributed to the contamination. Population estimates, land usages, and nearby resources give readers background on the local setting surrounding the site.



THREATS AND CONTAMINANTS

The major chemical categories of site contamination are noted, as well as which environmental resources are affected. Icons representing each of the affected resources (may include air, groundwater, surface water, soil, and contamination to environmentally sensitive areas) are included in the margins of this section. Potential threats to residents and the surrounding environments arising from the site contamination also are described.



CLEANUP APPROACH

This section contains a brief overview of how the site is being cleaned up.





Specific actions that have been accomplished or will be undertaken to clean up the site are described here. Cleanup activities at NPL sites are divided into separate phases, depending on the complexity and required actions at the site. Two major types of cleanup activities often are described: initial, immediate, or emergency actions to quickly remove or reduce imminent threats to the community and surrounding areas; and long-term remedial phases directed at final cleanup at the site. Each stage of the cleanup strategy is presented in this section of the summary. Icons representing the stage of the cleanup process (initial actions, site investigations, EPA selection of the cleanup remedy, engineering design phase, cleanup activities underway, and completed cleanup) are located in the margin next to each activity description.



SITE FACTS

Additional information on activities and events at the site are included in this section. Often details on legal or administrative actions taken by the EPA to achieve site cleanup or other facts pertaining to community involvement with the site cleanup process are reported here.

Guide to the NPL Book Icons

The "icons," or symbols, accompanying the text allow the reader to see at a glance which environmental resources are affected and the status of cleanup activities at the site.

Icons in the Threats and Contaminants Section

Icons in the Response Action Status Section



Contaminated *Groundwater* resources in the vicinity or underlying the site. (Groundwater is often used as a drinking water source.)



Contaminated Surface Water and Sediments on or near the site. (These include lakes, ponds, streams, and rivers.)



Contaminated Air in the vicinity of the site. (Air pollution usually is periodic and involves contaminated dust particles or hazardous gas emissions.)



Contaminated *Soil and Sludges* on or near the site. (This contamination category may include bulk or other surface hazardous wastes found on the site.)



Threatened or contaminated *Environmentally Sensitive Areas* in the vicinity of the site. (Examples include wetlands and coastal areas or critical habitats.)



Initial, Immediate, or Emergency Actions have been taken or are underway to eliminate immediate threats at the site.



Site Studies at the site to determine the nature and extent of contamination are planned or underway.



Remedy Selected indicates that site investigations have been concluded, and the EPA has selected a final cleanup remedy for the site or part of the site.



Remedy Design means that engineers are preparing specifications and drawings for the selected cleanup technologies.



Cleanup Ongoing indicates that the selected cleanup remedies for the contaminated site, or part of the site, currently are underway.



Cleanup Complete shows that all cleanup goals have been achieved for the contaminated site or part of the site.

EPA ID

| Number | Site Name |
|--------------|--|
| ILD980397079 | A & F MATERIAL RECLAIMING, INC. |
| ILD053219259 | ACME SOLVENT RECLAIMING (MORRISTOWN PLANT) |
| ILD980607055 | ADAMS COUNTY QUINCY LANDFILLS 2 & 3 |
| ILD002994259 | AMOCO CHEMICAL (JOLIET LANDFILL) |
| ILD021440375 | BELOIT CORP. |
| ILD980497663 | BELVIDERE MUNICIPAL LANDFILL |
| ILD010236230 | BYRON SALVAGE YARD |
| ILD981781065 | CENTRAL ILLINOIS PUBLIC SERVICE CO. |
| ILD980792303 | CROSS BROTHERS PAIL RECYCLING (PEMBROKE) |
| ILD980606305 | DUPAGE COUNTY LANDFILL/BLACKWELL FOREST |
| ILD990817991 | GALESBURG / KOPPERS CO. |
| ILD980605836 | H. O. D. LANDFILL |
| ILD980996789 | ILADA ENERGY CO. |
| ILT180011975 | INTERSTATE POLLUTION CONTROL, INC |
| ILD005443544 | JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP. |
| IL0210090049 | JOLIET ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT (LAP AREA) |
| IL7213820460 | JOLIET ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT (MFG AREA) |
| ILD980823991 | KERR-MCGEE (KRESS CREEK/W BRANCH DUPAGE) |
| ILD980824007 | KERR-MCGEE (REED-KEPPLER PARK) |
| ILD980824015 | KERR-MCGEE (RESIDENTIAL AREAS) |
| ILD980824031 | KERR-MCGEE (SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT) |
| ILD980794333 | LASALLE ELECTRIC UTILITIES |
| ILD005451711 | LENZ OIL SERVICE, INC. |
| ILD980497788 | MIG/DEWANE LANDFILL |
| ILD096731468 | NL INDUSTRIES/TARACORP LEAD SMELTER |
| ILD980606750 | OTTAWA RADIATION AREAS |
| ILD000802827 | OUTBOARD MARINE CORP. |
| ILD980606685 | PAGEL'S PIT |
| ILD005252432 | PARSONS CASKET HARDWARE CO. |
| ILD003817137 | PETERSEN SAND & GRAVEL |
| IL8143609487 | SANGAMO ELECTRIC/CRAB ORCHARD NWR (USDOI) |
| IL3210020803 | SAVANNA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY |
| ILD981000417 | SOUTHEAST ROCKFORD GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION |
| ILD048306138 | TRI-COUNTY LANDFILL/ WASTE MANAGEMENT ILLINOIS |
| ILD000814673 | VELSICOL CHEMICAL CORP. (ILLINOIS) |
| ILD047019732 | WAUCONDA SAND & GRAVEL |
| ILD980605943 | WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL LANDFILL |
| ILD980500102 | YEOMAN CREEK LANDFILL |

A & F MATERIAL RECLAIMING, INC. ILLINOIS EPA ID# ILD980397079

EPA REGION 5

Cumberland County Greenup

Site Description

The A & F Material Reclaiming, Inc. site covers nearly 4 acres in Greenup. The facility began operations in 1977 and processed waste materials including oil, sludge, and caustic and sulfuric acid into fuel oil and fire retardant chemicals. In 1978, four storage lagoons reached capacity and began to overflow, contaminating soil and drainage pathways leading to the Embarras River. Twelve steel storage tanks containing a mixture of waste oils, sludges, spent caustics and acids, contaminated water, and other waste products also were located on site. These tanks failed on several occasions, releasing their contents into the surrounding environment. The facility was closed in 1980. The area surrounding the site is agricultural, residential, commercial, municipal, and forestland. The county fairgrounds are southwest of the site and are used year-round for the boarding and care of horses. The Village of Greenup has a population of approximately 2,000 people. The Embarras River is 1/2 mile away from the site and is used for fishing and livestock watering.

Site Responsibility:

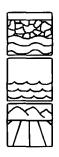
The site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible

parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 07/16/82 Final Date: 09/08/83

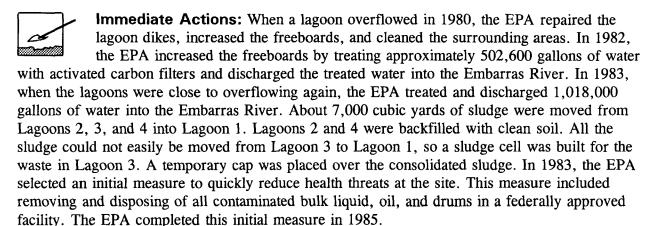
Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater contains low levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), sulfates, phenols, heavy metals, and petroleum products. Sediments in the drainage ditch contained polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PNAs). Soils were contaminated with phenols and benzoic acid. As a result of cleanup activities in 1985, the only remaining health threats may result from accidental ingestion or direct contact with contaminated groundwater until safety standards are met.

| Cleanup Approach | · | | |
|------------------|-------|------|--|
| | | | |

Response Action Status



Soils: In 1983, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the soils by excavating and disposing of all contaminated soils; monitoring the groundwater; cleaning and removing all on-site equipment and buildings; testing and disposing of soil underneath the buildings if it was found to be contaminated; grading the site; and removing the fence surrounding the site once all contamination was addressed. The potentially responsible parties, under EPA monitoring, finished all the cleanup activities relating to the contaminated soil in 1985.

Groundwater: In 1986, the EPA established a monitoring program to ensure that all residual groundwater contamination remaining after the 1985 cleanup continues to steadily decrease to safe levels by natural dilution and purging to the Embarras River. In addition, institutional controls have been implemented to ensure that drinking water wells are not installed in contaminated groundwater areas during the period of natural purging and dilution. Procedures have been established for a regular review of the monitoring data until safe levels are reached. The monitoring activities began in spring 1990 and the EPA is entering year five of the five year groundwater monitoring program.

Site Facts: In 1984, a partial Consent Decree was entered into by the EPA and four potentially responsible parties. Under the terms of the Decree, the companies agreed to undertake cleanup at the site. In 1989, four potentially responsible parties signed a Consent Decree for final cleanup at the site.

Environmental Progress



The immediate actions of treating contaminated lagoon water and removing contaminated materials have reduced the threat to the public and the environment. The cleanup of contaminated soils at the A & F Material Reclaiming, Inc. site has been completed and has further reduced site contamination levels. A monitoring program is underway to monitor the natural decline of contaminated groundwater and to ensure that safety standards are met.

Site Repository



Greenup City Clerk Office, Greenup Municipal Building, 115 Cumberland Road, Greenup, IL 62428.

ACME SOLVENT RECLAIMING, INC. (MORRISTOWN PLANT) ILLINOIS EPA ID# ILD053219259

EPA REGION 5

Winnebago County 5 miles southeast of Rockford

Site Description

The 20-acre Acme Solvent Reclaiming, Inc. (Morristown Plant) site was used as a drum storage and disposal area for wastes generated by Acme's solvent distillation units. From 1960 to 1972, the site consisted of seven waste disposal lagoons and open storage of 10,000 to 15,000 drums. Although operations at the site temporarily were discontinued in 1969 because of concern expressed by the Winnebago County Department of Public Health, site operations resumed in 1971 and continued until 1972. Paints, oils, solvents, and sludges are among the wastes known to have been deposited at the site. Waste disposal practices consisted of emptying drums into the lagoons and storing the empty drums at various open areas on the site. Sludge and other non-recyclable materials were pumped from tanker trucks into the lagoons. After receiving several reports in 1972, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) investigators found violations of environmental regulations, including operating a waste disposal facility without a permit, open burning of refuse, and dumping liquids in a manner that posed a threat to the groundwater. The State ordered the site cleaned up in 1972. The site was closed in 1973, after State inspections indicated that the majority of drums were being crushed and buried at the site, and waste in the lagoons was being covered, rather than removed for off-site disposal. In 1981, methane gas migration into some homes located between the Acme Solvent site and the nearby Pagel's Pit Landfill site led to well water testing by the County. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were found in four private drinking water wells. Approximately 5,500 people live within 3 miles of the site. There are several surface water bodies in the area surrounding the site, including a small tributary stream that flows into Killbuck Creek, the Kishwaukee River, and the Rock River. Only the Rock River is known to be used as a public water supply.

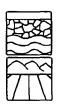
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through

Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 07/16/82 Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater contains various VOCs. Soil contains VOCs, phthalates, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and heavy metals including lead and chromium. People who come in direct contact with or accidentally ingest contaminated groundwater or soil may be at risk. If contaminants leach from the site into the nearby stream or creek, wildlife in or around the water may be harmed.

1

This site is being addressed in two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of soils and cleanup of the waste areas, soils, bedrock, and groundwater.

Response Action Status -



Soils: In 1985, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the waste and the soil by providing an interim alternate water supply to affected residences through the installation of home carbon treatment units; excavating and incinerating waste

materials and contaminated soils and disposing of them in a federally approved facility; continuing the investigation into bedrock contamination and its cleanup; and continuing the investigation of contaminated groundwater and performance of pump tests to evaluate the effectiveness of controlling the contaminant plume. In 1987, Acme, under EPA monitoring, installed home carbon treatment units in five residences with contaminated wells. The residents were provided with free bottled water until the units could be used for drinking water purposes. In addition, the parties potentially responsible for site contamination excavated and disposed of approximately 40,000 tons of contaminated materials.



Waste Areas, Soils, Bedrock, and Groundwater: In 1990, the EPA and the IEPA selected a remedy to clean up and treat the wastes and soils in two waste areas, the bedrock, and the groundwater. This remedy includes: excavation of soils and

sludges in two waste areas and treatment by low-temperature air stripping; further treatment of the residuals, as necessary; incineration of liquids located in two on-site tanks and disposal of those tanks; provision of a permanent alternate water supply to residents with contaminated wells; extraction and treatment of contaminated groundwater and discharge of the treated water to surface water; treatment of the remaining contaminated soils and bedrock using vapor extraction; consolidation of remaining contaminated soils and covering these soils and areas where residuals are landfilled on site with a cap; long-term groundwater monitoring; and fencing the site and providing access restrictions and deed notices or advisories for residences with contaminated groundwater. Fencing of the site is complete, the tank contents have been incinerated and the tanks have been cleaned and disposed of. The residents are now being provided with a permanent alternate water supply. Treatment of the contaminated soils is also complete. The remaining cleanup activities are expected to begin in mid-1995.

Site Facts: In 1986, the potentially responsible parties entered into a Consent Order with the EPA to study and develop cleanup alternatives for the site.

Environmental Progress



The provision of an alternate water supply and the incineration and disposal of various contaminated materials and the fencing of the site, have reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated materials at the Acme Solvent Reclamation site while the remaining cleanup activities are being designed.

| Site | Re | pos | ita | rv |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | 110 | 700 | | • у |



Rockford Public Library, 215 North Wyman Road, Rockford, IL 61101

ADAMS COUNTA

QUINCY LANDFILL

2 & 3 **ILLINOIS**

EPA ID# ILD980607055



Adams County 1/2 mile west of Quincy

Site Description

In 1973 and 1975, the Adams County Quincy Landfills 2 & 3 were licensed to operate as solid waste disposal sites. Landfill 2 covers nearly 12 acres, and Landfill 3 covers approximately 40 acres. From 1972 to 1978, the Quincy landfills received the majority of the county's waste, including combustible and hazardous materials. Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) records show that the City of Quincy accepted liquid industrial waste for disposal into unlined pits until the liquids could be pumped into the covered portions of the site. Wastes disposed of included solvents, acids, sludges, spent organic solvents used in degreasing, wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations, hydraulic oil, machine coolant, thinners, acetone, and toluene. An estimated 23,000 drums of hazardous waste were accepted. Groundwater samples taken by the IEPA in 1985 and 1986 showed contamination by various volatile organic compounds (VOCs). In 1985 and 1986, the IEPA also sampled two nearby wells that were found to be contaminated and closed them. Approximately 300 people obtain drinking water from private wells within 3 miles of the site.

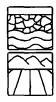
Site Responsibility:

This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88 Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater is contaminated with VOCs and selenium. Leachate seeps from the surface of the landfill are contaminated with VOCs and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Drinking contaminated groundwater or touching the contaminated leachate may be potential health threats. The site is not completely fenced.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: an immediate action and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status -



Immediate Action: An alternate water supply was provided to residents near the site.



Entire Site: In 1987, the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination began an investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to identify alternatives for cleanup of the site. A supplemental study that focused on the study that focus the stud

additional groundwater and leachate sampling was completed in late 1992. In 1993, the EPA selected a plan for long-term cleanup of contaminants that includes installing a security fence around the landfill site, constructing a leachate collection and treatment system, making improvements to the landfill cap, and monitoring the groundwater to assure that contamination does not migrate off-site.

Environmental Progress



Providing an alternate water supply has eliminated the potential of exposure to hazardous substances in the drinking water and will continue to protect households near the Adams County Quincy Landfills 2 & 3 until final cleanup activities are completed.

Site Repository



Quincy Public Library, 526 Jersey Street, Quincy, Illinois 62301

AMOCO CHEMICALS (JOLIET LANDFILL) ILLINOIS EPA ID# ILD002994259

EPA REGION 5

Will County
6 miles southwest of Joliet

Site Description

Amoco Chemicals (Joliet Landfill) manufactures chemicals on a property in a commercial and industrial area along Route 6, near Route 66, southwest of Joliet. Approximately 5 million cubic feet of wastes, including organics, inorganics, heavy metals, acids and mixed municipal refuse, were disposed of in a 26-acre landfill on the property from 1958 to 1976. Some ignitable wastes and organic acid residues were disposed of in drums in the landfill. A leachate collection system was installed in 1975 under a permit from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). Until the leachate collection system was installed, leachate from the landfill flowed into an inlet of the adjacent Des Plaines River. The leachate now is treated in Amoco's wastewater treatment plant before it is discharged to the river. In 1976, Amoco covered the landfill with 2 feet of compacted clay and seeded it with perennial grasses. The landfill was officially closed in 1978. Tests conducted by the IEPA in 1974, and by Amoco in 1982, indicated that monitoring wells downslope of the site were contaminated. A shallow aquifer underlies the site, and the Des Plaines River is used for recreational activities. Approximately 1,000 people obtain drinking water from private wells drilled into the shallow aquifer within 3 miles of the site. An estimated 1,100 to 2,300 individuals live within 3 miles of the site. A residential area is located 1/2 mile northwest of the plant.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through

Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88 Final Date: 02/21/90

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including benzene, toluene, and xylenes. The leachate is contaminated with the heavy metals cadmium, copper, lead, and chromium. Coming into direct contact with contaminated groundwater may pose a potential health threat. The site is open to the river, making it possible for people and animals to come into direct contact with hazardous substances.

| Cleanup Approach | | |
|---|--|--|
| The site is being addressed in a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site. | | |
| Response Action Status | | |
| Entire Site: An investigation into the extent of groundwater, leachate, and possible surface water contamination, as well as alternative remedies, began in early 1994. Following the investigation and the evaluation of results, the EPA will select the appropriate cleanup technologies. | | |
| After placing the Amoco Chemicals (Joliet Landfill) site on the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary evaluations and determined that the site does not pose an imminent threat to the public or the environment while the investigations leading to the selection of final cleanup remedies are taking place. | | |
| | | |
| Site Repository | | |
| Contact the Region 5 Superfund Community Relations Office. | | |

BELOIT CORP. ILLINOIS EPA ID# ILD021440375

EPA REGION 5

Winnebago County Village of Rockton

Site Description

The 175-acre Beloit Corp. site in Rockton operates as a plant for the manufacture of paper-making machines and a research and development facility for designing and demonstrating paper-making machine technology. Wastewater generated from the manufacturing process was disposed of in three unlined surface impoundments. These impoundments have since been taken out of service. In 1983, as allowed by a permit issued by the State of Illinois, the Beloit Corp. spread the sediment from the bottom of the impoundments on the ground at the site. Tests by the company in 1985 found volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in on-site monitoring wells and in nearby private wells. Approximately 15,000 people obtain drinking water from public and private wells located within 3 miles of the site. The Rock River is less than 50 feet from the site's surface impoundments.

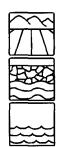
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through

Federal, State and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88 Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants



Soils, groundwater, and on-site pond sediments are contaminated with VOCs. Potential health threats to people include drinking contaminated groundwater and pond water, accidental ingestion of contaminated soil and pond sediments, and coming in direct contact with contaminated groundwater, pond water, pond sediments, and soils.

Cleanup Approach The site is being addressed in two phases: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase directed at cleanup of the entire site. Response Action Status Immediate Actions: The State took action to protect residents affected by groundwater contamination in the Blackhawk Acres Subdivision by installing carbon treatment systems to treat their water supplies. Entire Site: The EPA and the State currently are working together on a groundwater monitoring program in the Winnebago County area. An investigation that will define the contaminants of concern and recommend effective alternatives for final cleanup currently is underway and is planned to be completed in early 1996. Environmental Progress

Investigations leading to the selection of final remedies to clean up the Beloit Corp. site are underway. To reduce immediate threats to nearby residents, the State has installed carbon treatment systems to address affected water supplies.

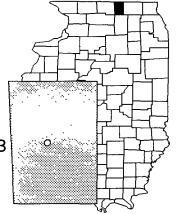
Site Repository



Talcott Free Library, 101 East Main Street, Rockton, IL 61072

BELVIDERE MUNICIPAL LANDFILL ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD980497663



EPA REGION 5

Boone County
Adjacent to the City of Belvidere

Site Description

The Belvidere Municipal Landfill site occupies 139 acres, 19 of which were used for a landfill. The City of Belvidere operated the landfill and received municipal wastes from 1939 to 1973. Between 1965 and 1973, the site was used to dispose of industrial wastes, sludge from the city sewage treatment plant, paint and oil sludge, unknown liquid wastes, and other sludges. The current landfill cover is composed of silt and sand and varies in thickness up to 36 inches. An area just west of the landfill was found to contain buried drums that were filled with liquids or sludges. The Kishwaukee River borders the site, and an active gravel pit is adjacent to the northern portion of the site. West Pond and East Pond lie to the east of the site, and Spencer Park lies southeast of the site. Approximately 14,000 people live within 3 miles of the landfill. The site is located 1/2 mile from six residences that use groundwater as a supply for drinking water. Most of the county is rural; however, Belvidere has an industrial base which includes the manufacture of cars, furniture, and metal fasteners, in addition to several light industries.

Site Responsibility:

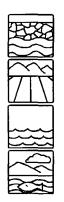
The site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible

parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

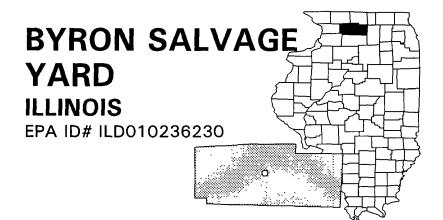
Proposed Date: 12/30/82 Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Remaining site soils contain low levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including benzene, toluene, and xylenes; polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs); polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); nitrite; and heavy metals including chromium. Surface water contains low levels of VOCs including trichloroethylene (TCE), nitrate, and heavy metals. None of these contaminants exceeds established Federal standards. Individuals who came into direct contact with contaminated soil could have been at risk prior to the completion of cleanup actions. The shallow groundwater under the site, which was transporting significant levels of contaminants toward the Kishwaukee River, has been contained through the ongoing treatment of the contaminated groundwater.

| Cleanup Approach | | |
|---|--|--|
| Response Action Status ———————————————————————————————————— | | |
| Initial Actions: In 1986, the EPA staged and sampled 110 drums. Workers crushed and relocated 65 empty drums to a new holding area for disposal, and contaminated soils were excavated and loaded into boxes. The drums and contaminated soils were compiled into one waste pile and disposed of at a federally approved landfill. The EPA solidified liquids with cement and transported them off site for disposal. | | |
| Entire Site: In 1988, the EPA chose the following remedies to address contamination at the site: placing a cap over the landfill; sampling the soil in the drum disposal area and cleaning up the PCBs; removing highly contaminated soil off site to be burned, with the remaining lesser-contaminated soils to be capped; installing a pump and treat system to remove contaminants from groundwater and discharging the treated water to the City's water treatment plant; monitoring the groundwater in and around the site; installing an upgraded fence around the landfill; instituting deed restrictions to control unacceptable activities and construction on site; and installing flood control measures to prevent erosion of the cap and the contents of the landfill. The EPA approved the technical designs for the cleanup in 1990, and the potentially responsible parties performed the site work. All construction at the site has been completed. The PCB-contaminated soil was consolidated on the landfill, and the landfill was capped. A fence was installed around the landfill, and deed restrictions are in place. Construction of the groundwater extraction system was completed in 1992. Groundwater treatment will continue until established cleanup goals are met. | | |
| All construction at the site is complete. Construction of a fence around the landfill and wells and a cap over the contaminated soils have eliminated the possibility of direct contact with the site contaminants. By removing the contaminated drums and their contents to an approved disposal facility, the EPA reduced the risk of exposure to hazardous materials at the Belvidere Municipal Landfill site while groundwater treatment continues. | | |
| Site Repository Ida Public Library, 320 NorthState Road, Belvidere, IL 61008 | | |



EPA REGION 5

Ogle County
4 miles southwest of Byron

Other Names: Byron Johnson Dirk's Farm

Site Description

The Byron Salvage Yard site encompasses both the Byron Johnson Salvage Yard and Dirk's Farm near Byron. During the 1960s and the early 1970s, the site accepted miscellaneous wastes and debris for disposal, including drums of electroplating wastes, paint and paint wastes, oil sludges, cutting wheels, solvents, bulk liquid wastes, and scrap metal. Industrial waste dumping also was common. During periods of heavy rainfall, the former owner would release ponded hazardous waste that was carried off site by surface water runoff. Plating waste containing cyanide also was sprayed onto the roads on the site. In 1976, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) found cyanide and heavy metals in the soil, surface water, and groundwater. Approximately 5,000 people live in Byron. The closest residence to the site is approximately 100 yards away. About 50 people live within 1 mile of the site, and all residences used private wells supplied by groundwater until the IEPA extended a municipal water line to more than 120 homes with contaminated groundwater in 1988 and 1989. A second extension was completed by the EPA in 1993 to the remaining residences not supplied with municipal water in the previous extensions. The area is rural, and the site is bordered by a forest preserve, farmlands, and a nuclear power plant.

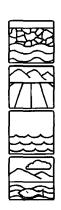
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through

Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82 Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), such as vinyl chloride and trichloroethylene (TCE), and cyanide. Soil is contaminated with cyanide, toluene, xylene, and heavy metals including antimony. Meyer's Spring contains cyanide and TCE. A forest preserve borders the site. The site poses an ecological risk to animals that ingest or come into direct contact with contaminated soil. In addition, groundwater and surface water in Meyer's Spring pose a risk to those individuals who drink or come in direct contact with the contaminated water.

The site is being addressed in five stages: initial actions and four long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the soils and drums, installation of home carbon units providing clean water to residents, cleanup of the groundwater, and cleanup of Dirk's Farm.

Response Action Status



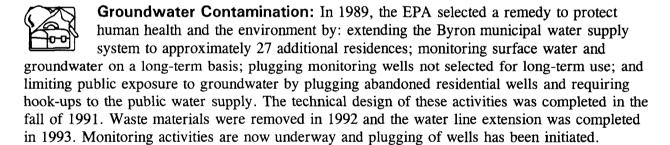
Initial Actions: As initial actions in 1984, the EPA constructed a fence to prohibit access to the site and provided residents with bottled water. In 1988, the EPA discovered floating contaminants in the groundwater and installed a skimmer in a pumping well to remove the pollutants.

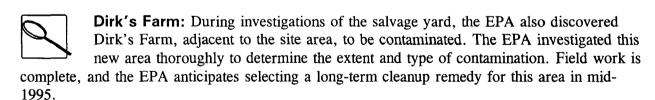


Soils and Drums: In 1985, the State selected a remedy to clean up the soil and the buried drums by disposing of all surface and buried drums, excavating and disposing of highly contaminated soils, and treating soils containing less than 100 parts per million of cyanide with sodium hypochlorite. The State completed all the cleanup actions for the drums and soil in 1986.



Home Carbon Units/Municipal Water: In 1986, following the installation of carbon filtration units for 10 houses in the Acorn Road subdivision, the EPA selected a remedy consisting of installing whole-house carbon filtration systems in all affected residences, continuing sampling to ensure that the carbon filtration is effective, installing replacement carbon filters when needed, and disposing of the spent filters at a federally approved facility. In 1988, the IEPA decided to connect the residents to the Byron municipal water supply. The EPA has since removed all carbon filters.





Environmental Progress



The EPA has completed numerous cleanup actions at the Byron Salvage Yard site, including installing a fence, providing carbon treatment units to homes with wells, extending the water line, plugging wells, pumping out of contaminated groundwater, and removing contaminated drums and soils. All of these actions have reduced the threat of exposure to hazardous materials on the site while the remaining cleanup activities are being planned.

Site Repository



Byron Public Library, 109 N. Franklin St., Byron, IL 61010



EPA REGION 5

Christian County Taylorville

Other Names: CIPS

Site Description

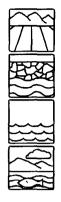
The Central Illinois Public Service Co. (CIPS) site is a former coal gasification plant covering 1 acre in Taylorville. The plant was constructed in 1892 and was operated by the Taylorville Gas and Electric Company until 1912, when it was acquired by CIPS. Operations stopped in 1932, and CIPS sold the property in 1961. The gasification process generated coal tar, which contains polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PNAs) and other impurities that were periodically removed and sold or given away for use as road oil, roofing tar, or a pesticide. When CIPS abandoned the facility, the aboveground structures were demolished; however, underground tanks containing tar and other equipment remained in place. The tanks were covered with miscellaneous debris and fill. Contamination at the site was first suspected when Apple Construction Company, which acquired the site in 1985, excavated a trench for a septic tank drainage line. Workers noticed strong odors, discoloration of excavated soils, and a dark viscous material throughout the soil. CIPS was notified of the problem and began an investigation. In 1986, CIPS confirmed the presence of PNAs and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in soils and groundwater. CIPS is monitoring groundwater and surface water, as well as sediment and fish in the Seaman Estate Pond. Approximately 12,700 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site, and about 4,500 people live within 1 mile. Three municipal water wells are located 3 miles from the property. These wells serve as an alternate supply for the City of Taylorville. The main water supply for the city is Lake Taylorville, about 4 miles southeast of the site.

Site Responsibility:

This site is being addressed through Federal, State, local, and potentially responsible parties' actions. NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88 Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants



The excavated soil, as well as groundwater below the site, is contaminated with naphthalene, fluorene other polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and VOCs including benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene. Surface water runoff has transported contaminants off the site. Sediments in a private pond located downstream from the site are contaminated with PAHs. A risk assessment conducted at the site concluded that, in its current condition, the site does not present an immediate hazard to human health. Future residential usage of the groundwater, however, would present an unacceptable health risk. Exposure to surface water and ingestion of fish from the Seaman Estate Pond may cause a significant increased cancer risk, and should be avoided.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1987, under Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) supervision, CIPS removed three underground structures, 9,000 cubic vards of contaminated on-site soil, and 3,000 cubic yards of off-site soil. The building on the site also was demolished and a chain-link fence with a locking gate was installed around

much of the perimeter of the site. In 1987, CIPS also extended the water main to supply water to residents within ½ mile of the site. Ownership of the water main was transferred to the City of Taylorville.



Entire Site: In 1992, CIPS completed a thorough investigation of the site under State supervision. Long-term cleanup actions selected include: constructing and operating a groundwater pump and treatment system to clean up the groundwater; imposing land use restrictions; and monitoring groundwater, surface water, pond sediment, and fish downstream

from the site. CIPS initiated construction of the groundwater extraction wells in early 1994. The remaining cleanup actions are expected to begin shortly.

Site Facts: In 1986, the State issued an order to CIPS and Apple Contractors, directing the companies to thoroughly investigate the site and to remove the buried structures.

Environmental Progress



The removal of the underground structures and contaminated soils, the construction of a fence to limit site access, the demolition of the contaminated building on the Central Illinois Public Service Co. site, and the extension of the water main have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials while final cleanup actions are taking place.

Site Repository



Taylorville Public Library, 121 W. Vine Street, Taylorville, IL

CROSS BROTHERS PAIL RECYCLING (PEMBROKE) ILLINOIS EPA ID# ILD980792303

EPA REGION 5

Kankakee County Pembroke Township

Site Description

The 20-acre Cross Brothers Pail Recycling (Pembroke) site, located about 14 miles southeast of Kankakee, is an abandoned drum and pail reclamation facility. The container reclamation facility covered 10 acres of the site. From 1961 until 1980, pails and drums were recycled at the site by burning out the residue using hazardous waste solvents as fuel and then sandblasting and painting them. Container contents were emptied onto the ground, and the containers were buried. Soil and groundwater became contaminated during these operations. Site investigations led to the discovery of over 10,000 mostly empty 5-gallon pails, 10 acres of contaminated soil, at least 10 covered trenches of unknown wastes, and a plume of contaminated groundwater leaving the site. A house trailer is occupied and maintained at the site. There are 3,500 people living within 3 miles of the site. The site is adjacent to properties that either are pasture land or individual residential lots. The contaminated groundwater plume has moved to the north and has contaminated two residential water wells. These two wells have been abandoned and replaced with deeper wells. Local residents use groundwater as their drinking water supply, and possibly, as a livestock and agriculture water supply. There are at least 12 privately owned water supply wells within 1/2 mile of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through

Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82 Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) such as benzene, toluene, and xylenes and heavy metals including lead. Soil is contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and VOCs. The greatest health threat to people is through direct exposure to the contaminated groundwater moving off site into nearby residential, livestock, and agricultural water supply wells. The potential for contaminated groundwater to migrate exists. Trespassers also may be at risk by accidentally ingesting, inhaling, or making direct contact with contaminated soil.

Cleanup Approach -

The site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status -



Immediate Actions: Under advisement by the State, the potentially responsible parties deepened contaminated wells to provide clean drinking water. As an initial measure in 1985, a partial fence was placed around the site. Most of the drums,

pails, and contaminated soils, considered to be the sources of groundwater contamination, were removed from the site. Also in 1985, the EPA selected soil cleanup technologies to address site contamination, including off-site disposal of surface and buried waste materials and visibly contaminated soil.



Entire Site: In 1989, the EPA selected cleanup technologies to address site contamination which include: resampling localized areas of the PCB-contaminated soil area for eventual removal and incineration; installing a groundwater collection system

to capture the contaminated groundwater plume; treating on-site groundwater; cleaning soil from an estimated 3 1/2-acre area by flushing with water; and applying a 6-inch vegetative cover to the remaining site area. A fence surrounding the entire site will be constructed. Water discharged from groundwater cleanup will be treated and used for the soil flushing operation. The potentially responsible parties, under EPA monitoring, completed preparation of the technical specifications and design for the selected cleanup technologies in late 1993, and cleanup began shortly thereafter. The EPA anticipates completing these cleanup actions in late 1995.

Site Facts: In 1980, the Kankakee County Circuit Court ordered the potentially responsible parties to discontinue recycling operations and to clean up the site surface. In 1983, the EPA signed a Cooperative Agreement with the State to conduct an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site.

Environmental Progress

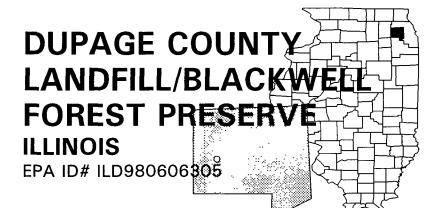


The affected area wells have been deepened to provide safe drinking water, and most of the contaminated containers and soils have been removed and disposed of in an approved facility. The EPA has selected the remedies for the final cleanup of the Cross Brothers Pail Recycling (Pembroke) site, and is expected to complete construction activities in late 1995.

Site Repository



Kankakee Public Library, 304 South Indiana Road, Kankakee, IL 60901 Pembroke Township Hall, Central and Main Streets, Hopkins Park, IL 60944



EPA REGION 5

Dupage County Warrenville

Site Description

The Dupage County Landfill/Blackwell Forest Preserve site covers 40 acres within the 1,235-acre Blackwell Forest Preserve. From 1965 to 1970, the Forest Preserve District and DuPage County operated the landfill, accepting demolition debris, municipal refuse, and unknown amounts of potentially hazardous waste. When the site was closed, the Forest Preserve District covered it with a clay cap. Private and public wells within 3 miles of the site provide drinking water to 44,000 people. The Forest Preserve District continues to monitor the landfill. A lake close to the landfill has been closed to swimming as a precautionary measure.

Site Responsibility:

This site is being addressed through

Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88 Final Date: 02/21/90

Threats and Contaminants



In 1984, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected in numerous monitoring wells installed around the site. Because the site was capped after closure of the landfill, there do not appear to be any potential threats to people using the site for recreational purposes.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Immediate Actions: In 1987, the Forest Preserve District began pumping leachate from collection manholes. Since the 1970s, over 50 monitoring wells have been installed around the site. Entire Site: The Forest Preserve District initiated an investigation in 1989, under EPA monitoring, to determine the type and extent of contamination at the site and to identify alternative technologies for the cleanup. Sampling of contaminants is now complete and the data are being evaluated. Over 50 residential wells adjacent to the site indicate no apparent threat to public health. A long-term cleanup approach for the site is expected to be selected in 1995. Site Facts: In 1989, the Forest Preserve District signed an Administrative Order on Consent with the EPA and the State, under which the District agreed to perform an investigation into site contamination. Environmental Progress The installation of monitoring wells and removal of leachate from the Dupage County Landfill/Blackwell Forest Preserve site have reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated materials while cleanup activities are being planned. Site Repository

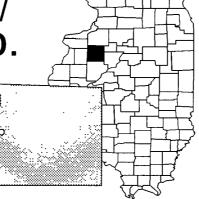
Warrenville Public Library, 28 West 751 Stafford Place, Warrenville, IL 60555

Response Action Status

GALESBURG/ KOPPERS CO.

ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD99081799



EPA REGION 5

Knox County
2 miles south of Galesburg

Other Names: Burlington Northern Rail Yard Koppers Co./Galesburg

Site Description

The Galesburg/Koppers Co. site covers 105 acres near Galesburg. The Burlington Northern Railroad Company operated the site as a railroad tie treatment plant from 1907 until 1966. In 1966, the Koppers Company leased the production plant from the railroad and assumed operation of the facility. Treatment operations consisted of pressure-treating the railroad ties with a mixture of creosote and coal tar or creosote and fuel oil. The facility treated 600,000 to 800,000 cross ties a year. From 1971 to 1976, pentachlorophenol (PCP) was used in the treatment process. Key contaminated areas at the site include a slurry pond, a northern and southern creosote lagoon, a PCP-contaminated lagoon, a waste pile storage area, two backfilled drainage ditches, and two former wastewater spray fields. Contamination has been found in soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediment. Between 1966 and 1980, lagoons were cleaned and closed, used oil was recycled, and the wastewater spray fields were constructed. Approximately 60,000 residents live in Galesburg. The area near the site is residential, agricultural, and commercial/industrial. The economy is dependent upon livestock and agricultural products such as hogs, beef cattle, and corn. Brush Creek, an intermittent stream located adjacent to the site, flows southeast to Lake Bracken, which is located about 2 miles downstream.

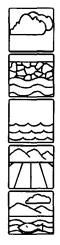
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through

Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Air contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs), phenols, and petrochemicals. VOCs, asbestos, heavy metals, phenols, and PCP are present in the groundwater. Sediments contain heavy metals, VOCs, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and pesticides. Soil is contaminated with dioxins, phenol, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Surface water contains VOCs, asbestos, and heavy metals. Fish in Lake Bracken are contaminated with PCBs and PAHs. People who come in direct contact with or accidentally ingest contaminated groundwater, soil, surface water, or sediments may be at risk. On-site workers and nearby residents potentially could be exposed to contaminants by inhaling dust. Those who eat contaminated fish from Lake Bracken may suffer adverse health effects. Wildlife in and around the lake and Brush Creek also may be harmed by the pollutants.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: interim actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status ———————————



Interim Actions: The PCP lagoon was pumped dry, and the water was treated in 1983. The contaminated soils from the lagoons also were removed and disposed of off site. Excavated soil from the area around the treatment building is being stored in piles on site.



Entire Site: In 1989, the State selected a remedy to clean up the site by: excavating contaminated soil and consolidating it on site and then removing contaminants with a biological treatment called bioremediation; constructing shallow groundwater

interceptor trenches and deep pumping wells to extract groundwater; pre-treating the extracted groundwater using an existing wastewater treatment system to remove contaminants and then discharging the treated water to the Galesburg Sanitary District treatment works for final treatment; monitoring the groundwater and soil to ensure the effectiveness of the cleanup; and implementing land use restrictions. Koppers Company, under State supervision, is nearing completion of the technical design specifications for the cleanup of the site.

Site Facts: Cleanup activity at this site was held up for several years as negotiations were completed between the Koppers Company, the State of Illinois and the EPA. In 1994, Koppers Company signed a Consent Decree agreeing to design and implement the cleanup activities described above.

Environmental Progress

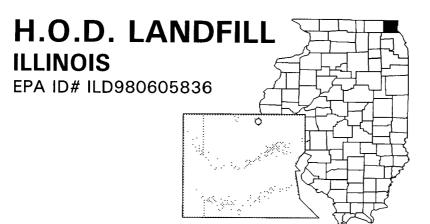


The cleanup and treatment of the soils and water from the PCP-contaminated lagoon on the Galesburg/Koppers Co. site have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials on the site while design of the technical specifications and the final cleanup activities are being planned.

Site Repository



Contact the Region 5 Superfund Community Relations Office at 1-800-621-8431 (within Region 5) or 312-353-2022.



EPA REGION 5

Lake County Antioch

Other Names: CCD Landfill

Site Description

The H.O.D. Landfill covers 50 acres of an 80-acre parcel of land. Liquid organic and drummed wastes were disposed of at the landfill from 1963 to 1984, and the site is now closed. One tanker dumped wastes containing high levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Groundwater downgradient of the site contains zinc, lead, and cadmium. The closest residence is within 100 feet of the landfill. Approximately 14,300 people live within 3 miles of the site. Approximately 40 private wells used for domestic water purposes are located within 3 miles of the landfill. Five public water supply wells are in the vicinity, with the closest being 600 feet away; these wells serve approximately 4,600 people. The site is adjacent to a freshwater wetland. Sequoit Creek also is adjacent to the landfill and flows into a series of lakes used for recreation.

Site Responsibility: Th

This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible

parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 09/18/85 Final Date: 02/21/90

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater and soil are contaminated with various volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals including cadmium, lead, zinc, and manganese. People who come in direct contact with or drink contaminated groundwater may potentially be at risk. If contaminants seep from the site into Sequoit Creek or the wetlands area, wildlife in or around the water may be harmed.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status -



Entire Site: An investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site currently is underway. Groundwater, soil, sediments, surface water, and air will be sampled to measure the levels of contamination. Upon completion of the investigation, scheduled for 1995, measures will be recommended to clean up the landfill.

Environmental Progress



After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the H.O.D. Landfill site while site investigations are underway.

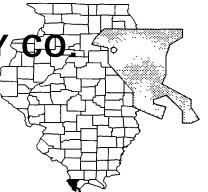
Site Repository



Antioch Township Library, 757 Main Street, Antioch, IL 60002

ILADA ENERGY C

EPA ID# ILD980996789



EPA REGION 5

Alexander County
East Cape Giradeau

Site Description

The 20-acre Ilada Energy Co. site is located in East Cape Giradeau. The Federal government operated a fuel oil storage/transfer terminal on the site from 1942 until the early or mid-1950s and placed oil in 17 tanks with a capacity in excess of 11 million gallons. In the late 1950s, the government deeded the site back to its original owner. The site remained vacant until 1981, when the Ilada Energy Co. purchased and operated it as a waste oil reclamation facility from 1981 to 1983. As part of its operations, Ilada removed bottom sediment and water from the waste oil and blended it to obtain the desired heat content. The "cleaned" oil then was sold to commercial enterprises. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) conducted an inspection of the operations and facilities at the site in 1982. During this visit, IEPA found that Ilada was improperly storing, handling, mixing, and disposing of waste oils contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Ilada burned the PCB-laden waste oil in an on-site boiler. Of the 17 tanks on site, 11 contained oil contaminated with chlorinated organic solvents, metals, and other elemental constituents of PCBs. The IEPA also observed oily material spilling and leaking onto the ground, under the valves of the tanks, and in the designated loading and unloading areas. Although the site borders the Mississippi River, it is protected against floods by a levee that borders the southern edge of the site. The site is located in a sparsely populated area that is relatively flat. An estimated 500 people obtain drinking water from wells located within 3 miles of the site. Approximately 130 people live within a mile of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through

Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88 Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants



On-site groundwater is contaminated with the heavy metals zinc and arsenic. Liquid oily wastes are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), PCBs, and heavy metals including lead, arsenic, and zinc. On-site surface soils are contaminated with PCBs and heavy metals. The potential exists for site-related contaminants to migrate off site into the sole source drinking water supply of the area residents. Additionally, agricultural lands and the nearby Mississippi River could be adversely affected by oil wastes and associated contaminants from the site.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase directed at cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status —



Immediate Actions: The IEPA installed six monitoring wells on the site in 1986. Subsequent sampling of these wells showed that two of them were contaminated with arsenic. The EPA ordered the potentially responsible parties to remove the

PCB-contaminated waste oil tanks and to decontaminate the tanks, associated piping, and on-site structures. Cleanup activities were started in 1989. All tanks and their contents, as well as visibly contaminated soils, have been removed from the site. Access to the site is restricted by a fence surrounding the site. Both of the site's access gates have been padlocked and posted with warning signs by the EPA, and the site is guarded on a 24-hour basis.



1995.

Entire Site: The potentially responsible parties, under monitoring by the EPA, began a study into the nature and extent of contamination at the site and the most effective methods of addressing this contamination. Surficial flooding by excessive rainfall in 1993 delayed the investigation. Some additional groundwater investigatory work is scheduled for

Site Facts: The EPA filed a complaint against the Ilada Energy Co. in 1983 for PCB violations under the Toxic Substances Control Act. The company signed a Consent Decree with the EPA to clean up the site, but abandoned the site before taking any action. In 1989, the potentially responsible parties signed a Consent Order with the EPA to perform the investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site. Also in 1989, the parties signed a Unilateral Administrative Order with the EPA to conduct the removal actions necessary at the site.

Environmental Progress



By constructing a fence and posting a 24-hour guard at the Ilada Energy Co. site, the potential for people to be exposed to hazardous materials has been reduced. The removal of contaminated tanks and their contents and some contaminated soils has been completed and further studies leading to solutions for permanent cleanup of the entire site are taking place.

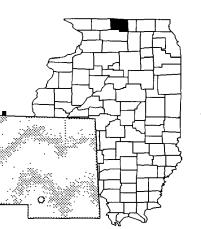
Site Repository



Cape Girardeau Public Library, 711 North Clark Road, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701

INTERSTATE
POLLUTION
CONTROL, INC.

ILLINOIS EPA ID# ILT180011975



EPA REGION 5

Winnebago County Rockford

Other Names: Roto-Rooter Service, Inc.

Site Description

The Interstate Pollution Control site is 2 to 4 acres in size and is located in a heavily industrialized section of Rockford. Interstate Pollution Control, a division of Roto-Rooter Service, Inc., operated a hazardous waste storage facility at the site from 1974 until 1982. Activities performed by Interstate Pollution Control included hauling, and sometimes storing, waste oils, solvents, and cyanide-containing plating wastes from at least 30 to 40 local industries. Most recent activities at the site include reclaiming or "cleaning" waste oil for resale. Both the Illinois and U.S. Environmental Protection Agencies have documented a history of poor operating practices at the site, including using unlined surface impoundments and leaking storage tanks and drums. Due to pressure from these two agencies, Interstate Pollution Control removed leaking drums and contaminated soils from the site. The EPA detected various volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in off-site wells located downgradient of the site in 1986.

Site Responsibility:

This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88 Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants



Off-site groundwater, measured in wells downgradient of the site, is contaminated with VOCs. On-site soil contains heavy metals such as cadmium and copper. Since parts of the fence surrounding the site are broken, it is possible for trespassers to come into direct contact with contaminants on site. If site-related contaminants migrate from the affected off-site wells into the municipal drinking water supply of the City of Rockford, individuals could be exposed to contaminants when consuming or coming into direct contact with drinking water.



The site is being addressed in two stages: initial actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status ————



Initial Actions: The EPA has completed several initial actions at this site including fencing the site, repairing the cap, removing the substances in the tanks on the site, and removing the tanks. These activities were completed in 1993.



Entire Site: The State negotiated with some of the potentially responsible parties to conduct an investigation into the nature and extent of groundwater contamination at the site. This investigation was completed in early 1994. The State is currently completing a risk assessment at the site to help identify necessary cleanup actions, which will be proposed for public comment. Feasability studies based on the risk assessment are expected to be completed in mid-1995. These will lead to the selection of final cleanup actions to address contamination at the site.

Environmental Progress _____

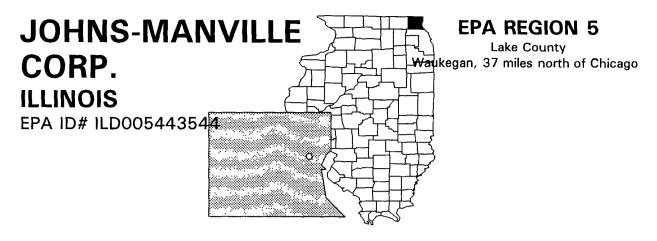


After listing the Interstate Pollution Control, Inc. site on the NPL, the EPA and the State performed preliminary evaluations and proposed several actions to reduce risks while the investigations leading to the selection of final remedies are taking place. These initial actions were completed in 1992. The State expects to complete feasability studies for cleanup alternatives in mid-1995.

Site Repository



Rockford Public Library, 215 North Wyman Road, Rockford, IL 61101



Site Description

The Johns-Manville Corp. site covers 120 acres on a 300-acre parcel of land in Waukegan. The plant presently produces a wide range of building materials. Since 1922, waste materials containing primarily asbestos, the heavy metals lead and chrome, and the volatile organic compound (VOC) xylene have been deposited in a variety of pits. No asbestos or lead presently is used in the manufacturing process. The active waste disposal pits include the miscellaneous disposal pit and the collection basin, which receive dredged materials from the on-site wastewater treatment system, and into which non-asbestos-containing wastes are deposited. Waste materials cover a large portion of the disposal area and form a berm that is approximately 25 to 30 feet high. The disposal site is located in an industrial area, and the nearest residential area is about ½ mile northwest of the site. The population of Waukegan is 67,500. Approximately 1,800 day workers and 450 night workers are at the site during a work day, and about 5,000 people are present in the general area during the day shifts. The site is bordered by Lake Michigan and Illinois Beach State Park, both of which are used daily for recreation. Local fishermen use a pier located between the Johns-Manville and Commonwealth Edison facilities.

Site Responsibility: This site was add

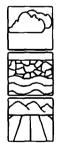
This site was addressed through Federal and potentially responsible

parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82 Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Air sampled in the site vicinity contained asbestos fibers. Groundwater contained asbestos, arsenic, and several VOCs. Waste materials and sludge were contaminated with asbestos, heavy metals and VOCs. The most significant threat to public health prior to cleanup was the inhalation of asbestos fibers. The site was dusty during dry periods and posed health concerns to the surrounding communities and to the on-site workers. Asbestos in the waste materials was a limited public health concern, unless dispersed by wind or water. People who drank the contaminated groundwater may have suffered adverse health effects.

| Cleanup Approach | |
|------------------------|--|
| Response Action Status | |



Entire Site: The asbestos pit was closed in 1989, and the soil cover was completed in 1990 by the potentially responsible parties. In 1987, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the site which included: disposing of the asbestos-containing material

generated from the reconstruction activities in the asbestos disposal pit prior to closure; monitoring the soil cover, groundwater, surface water, and the air; clearing the debris on the site; fencing the eastern boundary and posting warning signs; closing a small ditch and the open area at the miscellaneous disposal pit; and sampling to ensure the effectiveness of the remedy. All cleanup activities outlined in the remedy have been completed. During cleanup operations, additional asbestos-contaminated areas were discovered and cleaned up in late 1991. The removal of contaminated source materials addressed the contamination of the groundwater, surface water and air. Ongoing monitoring will ensure the long-term effectiveness of the remedy.

Environmental Progress

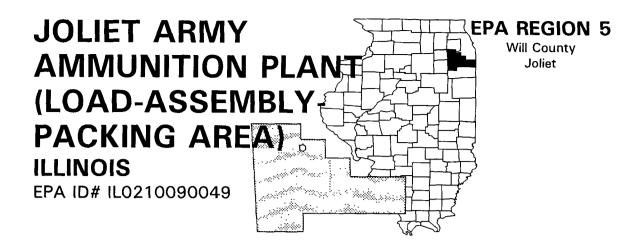


By sealing off the asbestos pit and covering the surficial asbestos-containing material to reduce the migration of asbestos fibers into the air and groundwater, the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the Johns-Manville site has been eliminated. All clean up activities have been completed; however, the EPA will continue to monitor the soil cover and asbestos levels to ensure that they remain protective of human health and the environment.

Site Repository



Waukegan Public Library, 128 North County Road, Waukegan, IL 60085



Site Description

The Joliet Army Ammunition Plant (Load-Assembly-Packing Area) covers 22 square miles on an inactive Army munitions installation in Joliet. The installation is divided into two major functional areas: the Manufacturing Area, which is a separate NPL site, and the Load-Assembly-Packing Area. From the early 1940s until 1977, high explosive artillery projectiles, aerial bombs, and a variety of ammunition component items were loaded, assembled, and packaged at this site. Other activities included testing of ammunition, washout and renovation of projectiles, and burning and demolition of explosives. Since 1977, the plant has been maintained in non-operating standby condition by Uniroyal, the contractor/operator. The main source of wastewater produced by the facility was "pink water" created by the washout of rejected bombs and from washing the equipment and floors. Approximately 250 people live within 3 miles of the site and depend on groundwater for drinking water. The nearest residence is less than ½ mile away. About 40 water supply wells are used for drinking water within 3 miles of the plant. The surface water on the site flows into the Des Plaines and Kankakee Rivers, and Kemery Lake is within the site area. About 2,500 acres of the site are used for commercial agriculture. An active land-leasing program exists, with more than 80 agricultural and cattle grazing leases being exercised. The surface water is used for recreational activities, and a fishing program exists on site.

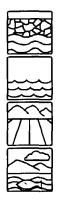
 $\textbf{Site Responsibility:} \quad \text{This site is being addressed through} \\$

Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY Proposed Date: 04/10/85

Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants

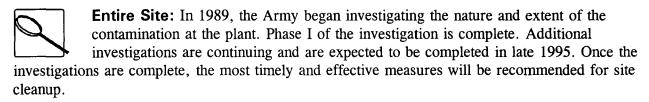


Groundwater, sediments, soils, and surface water are contaminated with trinitrotoluene (TNT), other explosive by-products, and heavy metals including lead, mercurv. chromium, and cadmium. Potential health threats include coming in direct contact with or accidentally ingesting contaminated groundwater, soil, surface water, or sediments. In addition, contaminants may accumulate in fish, waterfowl, livestock, and commercial agricultural products and can pose a health threat to those who eat them.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed through a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status —



Site Facts: An Interagency Agreement was signed with the EPA in 1989. Under the terms of this agreement, the Army will investigate and clean up the contamination found on the site. The site is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established by the Department of Defense (DOD) in 1978 to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous contaminants at military or other DOD facilities.

Environmental Progress



The Army is conducting investigations that will lead to the selection of final cleanup actions for the Joliet Army Ammunition Plant (Load-Assembly-Packing Area) site. After preliminary evaluation, it has been determined that the site does not present an immediate threat to the surrounding population while investigations are being completed.

Site Repository



Joliet Public Library, 150 North Ottawa Road, Joliet IL 60431



EPA REGION 5

Will County Joliet

Site Description

The Joliet Army Ammunition Plant (Manufacturing Area) covers 14 square miles of an inactive Army munitions facility in Joliet. The site consists of two areas: the manufacturing area that produced constituent chemicals and explosive materials and the Load-Assembly- Packing Area, which is listed as a separate site on the NPL. More than 4 billion pounds of explosives were produced in the manufacturing area from the early 1940s until 1977. Since 1977, the area has been maintained in non-operating standby condition by Uniroyal, the contractor/operator. The manufacturing facility consists of a TNT ditch complex, where process wash and wastewater were transported off site to be processed at water treatment facilities; the Red Water Area consisting of storage tanks, incinerators, evaporators, a lined lagoon, and the incinerator ash piles; and the Flashing Ground. During the manufacturing process, contaminated process waters and chemical spills routinely were discharged without treatment into constructed drainage ditches, where they flowed into Jackson Creek and Grant Creek. Unlined piles of incinerator ash and a leak in the liner of one of several wastewater lagoons also have contributed to contamination of groundwater and surface water. Approximately 1,155 people live within 3 miles of the site. The nearest residence is less than 1/2 mile away, and there are water supply wells in use within a mile of the site. About 2,500 acres on the site are used for commercial agriculture. An active land-leasing program exists, with more than 80 agricultural and cattle grazing leases being exercised.

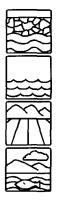
Site Responsibility:

This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84 Final Date: 07/21/87

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater is contaminated with trinitrotoluene (TNT) and related organic compounds. Sediments, soil, and surface water contain TNT, lead, arsenic, and chromium. Potential health threats include touching or accidentally ingesting contaminated groundwater, soil, surface water or sediments. In addition, contaminants may accumulate in fish, waterfowl, livestock, and commercial agricultural products and could pose a health threat to those who eat them.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status -



Immediate Actions: In 1985, over 7 million gallons of explosive-contaminated water were removed from the Red Water Lagoon and transported to a federally approved facility for disposal. Explosive-contaminated sludge and the lagoon liner also were removed, and the area was covered with clay. In addition, two piles containing ash from past incineration of explosives were re-capped.

Entire Site: In 1989, the Army began investigating the type and extent of the contamination at the plant. Phase I of the investigation was completed in the fall of 1989 and phase II was completed in late 1991. The investigative report was completed in late 1992. Six areas of concern have been identified at the site that will require long-term cleanup efforts. The Army currently is completing feasibility studies at these areas to recommend long-term cleanup approaches. These studies are slated for completion in early 1995.

Site Facts: An Interagency Agreement was signed between the Army and the EPA in June 1989. Under this agreement, the Army will investigate and clean up the contamination on the site. The site is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established by the Department of Defense (DOD) in 1978 to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous waste contaminants at military or other DOD facilities.

Environmental Progress



Removing the wastewater and sludge and capping the area have reduced the threat of exposure to, or the spread of, hazardous materials. The Army currently is conducting investigations that will lead to the selection of final cleanup actions for the Joliet Army Ammunition Plant (Manufacturing Area) site.

Site Repository



Joliet Public Library, 150 North Ottawa Road, Joliet, IL 60431

KERR-MCGEE (KRESS CREEK/WEST BRANCH OF DUPAGE RIVER) ILLINOIS EPA ID# ILD98082399

EPA REGION 5

DuPage County West Chicago

Other Names: West Branch of DuPage River

Site Description

The Kerr-McGee (Kress Creek/West Branch of DuPage River) site covers about 1½ miles of Kress Creek and about 21/2 miles of the West Branch of the DuPage River in the West Chicago area. In 1931, the Lindsay Light and Chemical Company established a mill in West Chicago for extracting radioactive thorium and non-radioactive elements from monazite and other ores. Later, the mill was used for the manufacture of gaslight mantles (which contain thorium), mesothorium, and during World War II. hydrofluoric acid. Ownership of the facility changed from Lindsay to American Potash and Chemical in 1958 and to Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation in 1967. The primary activity at the facility was the processing of ores containing thorium, radium, uranium, rare earths, and heavy metals such as lead. Operations continued at the facility until Kerr-McGee closed the plant in 1973. Over the years of operation, surface runoff and possibly direct discharges from the facility were carried by a storm sewer into nearby Kress Creek, and from there downstream to the West Branch of the DuPage River. Radiation contamination, which is found to a depth of several feet along the stream, decreases with distance from the creek. Many of the highest levels of contamination are near the storm sewer outfall. Three associated sites, known as Kerr-McGee (Reed-Keppler Park), Kerr-McGee (Residential Areas), and the Kerr-McGee (Sewage Treatment Plant) are listed as separate sites on the NPL. Approximately 20,000 people live within 3 miles of the site. Drinking water in the area is obtained from municipal or private wells.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through

Federal and potentially responsible

parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84 Final Date: 02/11/91

1 January 1995

Threats and Contaminants



Sediments in Kress Creek and the West Branch of the DuPage River contain radioactive wastes. People who come in direct contact with or accidentally ingest contaminated sediments may suffer adverse health effects. In addition, wildlife in and around the creek and river may be harmed by the radiation.

Cleanup Approach -

The site is being addressed in a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of Kress Creek.

Response Action Status -



Kress Creek: The EPA began an investigation in late 1992 to explore the nature and extent of contamination at the Kress Creek site. Once the investigation is completed. currently expected in mid-1996, the EPA will select a final cleanup remedy.

Site Facts: In 1984, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) issued an Order to Show Cause, requiring Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation either to prepare and implement a cleanup plan, or to show just cause why it should not be required to do so. In 1985, Kerr-McGee and the City of West Chicago entered into a Consent Decree to excavate contamination from the three other Kerr-McGee sites (Reed-Keppler Park, Sewage Treatment Plant, and Residential Areas). To date, no contamination has been removed from the creek.

Environmental Progress



After listing the Kerr-McGee (Kress Creek/West Branch of DuPage River) site on the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary evaluations and determined that the site does not pose an immediate threat to the public or the environment while the investigations leading to the selection of a final cleanup remedy for the site are taking place.

Site Repository



West Chicago Public Library, 118 West Washington Street, West Chicago, IL 60185

KERR-MCGEE (REED KEPPLER PARK) ILLINOIS EPA ID# ILD980824007

EPA REGION 5

DuPage County West Chicago

Site Description

The Kerr-McGee (Reed-Keppler Park) site covers about 11 acres in West Chicago. In 1931, the Lindsay Light and Chemical Company established a mill in West Chicago for extracting thorium and non-radioactive elements from monazite and other ores. Later, the mill was used for the manufacture of gaslight mantles (which contain thorium), mesothorium, and during World War II, hydrofluoric acid. Ownership of the facility changed from Lindsay to American Potash and Chemical in 1958 and to Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation in 1967. The primary activity at Kerr-McGee was the processing of ores containing thorium, radium, uranium, rare earths, and heavy metals such as lead. The waste materials from these operations were dispersed among numerous areas within the City of West Chicago. The main sites include: the Kress Creek and West Branch area, which receives runoff from the Rare Earth Facility; the City sewage treatment plant; Reed-Keppler Park, a public park; and 117 additional properties. Operations continued at the site until Kerr-McGee closed the plant in 1973. Radioactive materials were landfilled at Reed-Keppler Park, which originally had been a gravel quarry. The contaminated areas are within the landfill and around and under the tennis courts adjacent to it. For additional information, please see the other listings for Kerr-McGee (Residential Areas), Kerr-McGee (Sewage Treatment Plant), and Kerr-McGee (Kress Creek/West Branch), all listed as separate NPL sites. Approximately 15,000 people live within 3 miles of the site. The closest residence to the park is about 250 feet away. There are several private wells 2,000 feet from the park.

 $\textbf{Site Responsibility:} \quad \text{This site is being addressed through} \\$

Federal and potentially responsible

parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84 Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants



Elevated concentrations of radioactive wastes have been detected in air samples. Soil contains heavy metals and radioactive wastes. People who come in direct contact with or accidentally ingest contaminated soil or inhale contaminated air may be at risk.

| Cleanup Approach | |
|------------------|--|
|------------------|--|

The site is being addressed in two stages: interim actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of Reed-Keepler Park.

Response Action Status -



Interim Actions: In 1986, approximately 20,000 cubic yards of thorium mill tailings at the park were excavated and moved to a fenced area.



Reed-Keppler Park: The EPA initiated an investigation in the spring of 1993 to explore the nature and extent of contamination at the Reed-Keppler Park. Once the investigation is completed, currently expected in 1996, the EPA will select a final cleanup remedy.

Site Facts: In 1984, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) issued an Order to Show Cause, requiring Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation either to prepare and implement a cleanup plan, or to show just cause why it should not be required to do so. In 1985, Kerr-McGee and the City of West Chicago entered into a Consent Decree to excavate and to decontaminate the sites.

Environmental Progress



The removal of mill tailings from the park has reduced the potential for exposure to radioactive materials at the Kerr-McGee (Reed-Keppler Park) site, while investigations leading to final cleanup actions are taking place.

Site Repository



West Chicago Public Library, 118 West Washington Street, West Chicago, IL 60185

Warrenville Public Library, 28 W 751 Stafford Place, Warrenville, IL

KERR-MCGEE
(RESIDENTIAL
AREAS)
ILLINOIS
EPA ID# ILD980824015



EPA REGION 5

DuPage County West Chicago

Site Description

The Kerr-McGee (Residential Areas) site covers about 2,000 properties in and around the West Chicago area that may be contaminated with radioactive wastes. In 1931, the Lindsay Light and Chemical Company established a mill in West Chicago for extracting radioactive thorium and non-radioactive elements from monazite and other ores. Later, the mill was used for the manufacture of gaslight mantles (which contain thorium), mesothorium, and, during World War II, hydrofluoric acid. Ownership of the facility changed from Lindsay to American Potash and Chemical in 1958 and to Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation in 1967. Operations continued at the site until Kerr-McGee closed the plant in 1973. The primary activity at the facility was the processing of ores containing thorium, radium, uranium, rare earths, and heavy metals such as lead. The waste materials from these operations, known as mill tailings, were used as fill at numerous areas in and around the City of West Chicago. In 1978, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) located 75 spots of elevated radiation levels. Later, the number grew to approximately 117. Three associated sites, known as Kerr-McGee (Reed-Keppler Park), Kerr-McGee (Kress Creek/West Branch), and Kerr-McGee (Sewage Treatment Plant) are listed as separate sites on the NPL. Approximately 15,000 people live within 3 miles of the site.

Site Responsibility:

This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible

parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84 Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants



Soil is contaminated with radioactive wastes. People who are exposed to elevated levels of radiation in the soils may suffer adverse health effects.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: interim actions (voluntarily conducted by the responsible parties in the mid-1980s) and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the residential areas.

Response Action Status -



Interim Actions: In the mid-1980s, Kerr-McGee voluntarily removed soils from many affected residences and placed the material at a facility for temporary storage. The materials remain in temporary storage until shipped to a final disposal site.

Removal of contaminated soils from additional properties is planned to begin in the spring of 1995 and will continue through 1995 or early 1996. Excavated soils will be shipped to a final disposal site.



Residential Areas: The EPA began an investigation to explore the nature and extent of contamination at the residential areas in late 1993. The EPA will determine which properties require further cleanup, and will address those properties as needed. The fieldwork to identify which properties require cleanup began in early 1994 and is expected to last through 1995.

Site Facts: In 1984, the NRC issued an Order to Show Cause, requiring Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation to either prepare and implement a cleanup plan, or to show just cause why it should not be required to do so. In 1985, Kerr-McGee and the City of West Chicago entered into a Consent Decree to excavate contaminated soils from residential areas, as well as from two other associated sites (Reed-Keppler Park and Sewage Treatment Plant). A final disposal site in Utah is

Environmental Progress



The removal of some of the contaminated soil from the Kerr-McGee (Residential Areas) site has helped reduce the potential of exposure to hazardous materials while the investigations leading to additional cleanup actions are taking place.

Site Repository



being considered as an area to deposit excavated soils.

West Chicago Public Library, 118 West Washington Street, West Chicago, IL 60185

KERR-MCGEE
(SEWAGE TREATMENT
PLANT)
ILLINOIS
EPA ID# ILD98082403

EPA REGION 5

DuPage County West Chicago

Site Description

The Kerr-McGee (Sewage Treatment Plant) site covers about 23 acres in West Chicago. In 1931, the Lindsay Light and Chemical Company established a mill in West Chicago for extracting thorium and non-radioactive elements from monazite and other ores. Later, the mill was used for the manufacture of gaslight mantles (which contain thorium), mesothorium, and, during World War II, hydrofluoric acid. Ownership of the facility changed from Lindsay to American Potash and Chemical in 1958 and to Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation in 1967. The primary activity at Kerr-McGee was the processing of ores containing thorium, radium, uranium, rare earths, and heavy metals such as lead. The waste materials from these operations were sent to numerous areas within the City of West Chicago. The main sites include: the Kress Creek and West Branch area, which receives runoff from the Rare Earth Facility; the City sewage treatment plant; Reed-Keppler Park, a public park; and 117 additional properties. Operations continued at the site until Kerr-McGee closed the plant in 1973. The original sewage treatment plant was built in 1919 and included two septic tanks. Over the years, the tanks were filled with radioactive materials. Additionally, fill, including radioactive materials, was placed in other areas of the site. While modernizing the plant, the City has located many surface and subsurface areas of the contamination. For additional information, please see the listings for Kerr-McGee (Reed-Keppler Park), Kerr-McGee (Residential Areas), and Kerr-McGee (Kress Creek/West Branch), all listed separately on the NPL. Approximately 15,000 people live within 3 miles of the site. The surrounding area is low-density residential, with forests to the north of the plant. There are thorium mill tailings on the west bank of the DuPage River, and the closest residences are on the eastern side of the river. The closest house is about 300 feet from the tailings.

 $\textbf{Site Responsibility:} \quad \text{,} This site is being addressed through}$

Federal and potentially responsible

parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84 Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants Soil at the site contains radioactive wastes. People who are exposed to radioactive-contaminated soil may suffer adverse health effects. The site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site. Response Action Status — Immediate Actions: In 1986, Kerr-McGee removed soils from the sewage treatment plant and placed the material in a facility for temporary storage. **Sewage Treatment Plant:** In the spring of 1993, an investigation of the nature and extent of contamination at the site was initiated by the EPA. This investigation also will evaluate the effectiveness of the 1986 immediate action undertaken by Kerr-McGee. Evidence indicates that this action was incomplete and that thorium mill tailings may remain at the site. Once the investigation is completed, slated for 1996, measures will be recommended for site cleanup and the EPA will select the final cleanup remedy. Site Facts: In 1984, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) issued an Order to Show Cause, requiring Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation either to prepare and implement a cleanup plan, or to show why it should not be required to do so. In 1985, Kerr-McGee and the City of West Chicago entered into a Consent Decree to excavate, remove contaminants, and decontaminate the site. Environmental Progress Removal of some of the contaminated soil from the Kerr-McGee (Sewage Treatment Plant) site has helped to reduce the potential for exposure to hazardous materials while the investigations leading to the selection of a final remedy for the site are taking place. **Site Repository** West Chicago Public Library, 118 West Washington Street, West Chicago, IL 60185

Warrenville Public Library, 28 W 751 Stafford Place, Warrenville, IL

LASALLE ELECTRICUTILITIES

EPA ID# ILD980794333

EPA REGION 5

LaSalle County LaSalle



From the late 1940s to 1978, the 10-acre LaSalle Electric Utilities (LEU) site was used to manufacture capacitors containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Operations ceased in 1981, and the site now is abandoned. The company reportedly used waste oil to control dust in the parking lot and off site until 1969. Several hundred drums of PCB wastes, many of which were leaking, were found stored in a wooden shed. A tank truck containing PCB-contaminated wastes was found near a storm drain manhole. Leakage from these containers may have reached the storm sewer system and surface water tributary to the Illinois River. An aboveground storage tank discovered on site contained 940 gallons of trichloroethylene (TCE). Additionally, PCB-contaminated soil was stockpiled on site. PCBs have been found on the shoulder of the road that passes in front of the LEU site. This contaminated area covers approximately 1½ miles and passes in front of a school and a recreational park. Approximately 190 people reside within 1/8 mile of the site; 3,400 people live within a mile of the site, and approximately 21,000 people live within 3 miles of the site.

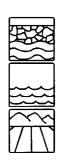
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through

Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82 Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater, surface water, sediments, soil, and the buildings on site are contaminated with PCBs. The buildings also are contaminated with asbestos. Primary health threats include coming in direct contact with or accidentally ingesting contaminated groundwater, surface water, sediments, or soil. PCB leakage from the drums on site could reach the storm sewer system and tributaries of the Illinois River.

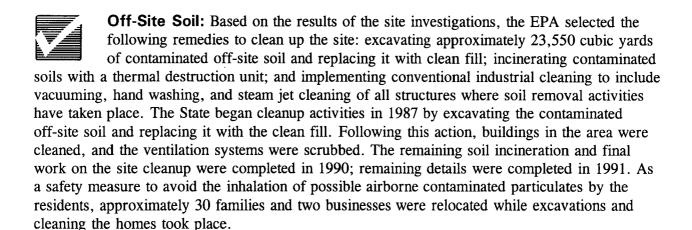
| Cleanup Approach | |
|------------------|--|
| | |

Response Action Status -



site for reuse.

Initial Actions: Between 1982 and 1985, the EPA completed several activities in order to stabilize the contaminated areas including: installing warning signs, a barbed wire fence, and a gate around the site; capping the property; constructing four on-site monitoring wells; capping contaminated off-site areas; staging, sampling, and packaging PCB waste materials for future disposal; and draining 15 vertical tanks and five diffusion pump reservoirs inside the LaSalle Electric building into five drums. The drums containing PCB materials were moved to a diked and lined storage area inside the warehouse. A retention pond was expanded to control on-site drainage, stained soil was excavated from under the tank trailer. and the excavated soil was placed into drums. The tank containing TCE was removed from the



On-Site Soil, Sediments, and Groundwater: In 1988, a decision was reached by the State to perform the following cleanup actions: excavating contaminated soil from the LEU property; high pressure flushing and mechanically cleaning contaminated sewer lines; excavating contaminated sediments from the unnamed creek downstream of the storm sewer discharge; incinerating the contaminated soil and sediment; demolishing and disposing of the contaminated LEU buildings; and constructing a groundwater collection and treatment system. Cleanup activities began in 1990. The cleanup of the site was completed in early 1994 with the exception of the restoration of groundwater. The EPA and the Illinois EPA currently are negotiating responsibility for the operation of the groundwater collection and treatment system. This system will restore the contaminated aquifer to drinking water standards after an estimated period of 8 to 10 years.

Environmental Progress



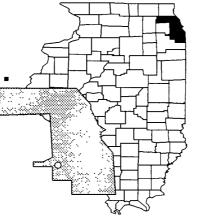
All construction is complete at the LaSalle Electrical Utilities site. All known exposure to site contamination, except for contaminated groundwater, has been eliminated. Once the cleanup of the contaminated aquifer is complete, the site will be released for unrestricted use. As a direct result of the environmental cleanups at the site, local real estate values have increased significantly, and residential property, which was previously unsalable, has already been sold.

Site Repository



City Clerk's Office, LaSalle City Hall, 745 2nd Street, LaSalle, IL 61301

LENZ OIL
SERVICE, INC.
ILLINOIS
EPA ID# ILD005451711



EPA REGION 5

Cook County Lemont

Site Description

Lenz Oil Service, Inc. operated an oil and solvent storage and transfer facility under several different owners for over 20 years. In 1980, Charles Russell purchased the company and began a waste management operation at the site. In 1981, the company received a permit from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) to accept hazardous waste. In 1985, three surface impoundments were used to store hazardous waste. Also at the site were three underground unlined concrete storage tanks, 35 aboveground tanks, and 200 drums. In 1985, the Illinois Attorney General's Office required Lenz Oil and Charles Russell to begin an immediate cleanup and to file a closure and compliance plan. In 1986, Lenz Oil filed for bankruptcy. The IEPA performed soil sampling at the site in 1986 and found it to be contaminated with high levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Private residential wells adjacent to the site are contaminated, but these homes have been connected to alternate water supplies. Approximately 11,300 people live within 3 miles of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through

Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88 Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater and soils are contaminated with various VOCs, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbrons (PAHs), inorganics, and trace levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Private wells adjacent to the site also are contaminated. Drinking contaminated groundwater and coming in contact with contaminated soils may pose a public threat.

March 1995

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status -



Immediate Actions: In 1986, the State provided an alternate water supply to residences with contaminated wells. The State performed surface soil cleanup activities in 1989, which included the incineration of 21,000 tons of contaminated

soil.



Entire Site: A group of over 200 potentially responsible parties agreed to perform a study to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site. The study began in 1989 and includes analyzing samples taken from surface and subsurface soils,

sediments, and surface waters. The first phase of the investigation was completed in early 1992. The second phase of the field investigations, which consisted of additional soil and groundwater samples, was completed later in 1992. Based on the results of these and additional investigations currently underway, the EPA will select the final cleanup remedy to address contamination at the site.

Environmental Progress



The incineration of contaminated soil and the provision of an alternate water supply have reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous substances at the Lenz Oil Service, Inc. site while cleanup activities are being planned.

Site Repository



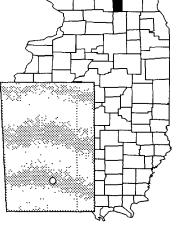
Lemont Town Hall, 418 Main Street, Lemont, IL 60439

Downers Grove Township Hall, 4440 S. Prince, Downers Grove, IL 60515

Burr Ridge Village Hall, 7660 S. County Line Road, Burr Ridge, IL 60521

MIG/DEWANE LANDFILL ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD980497788



EPA REGION 5

Boone County Belvidere

Other Names:
MIG Investment
Bonus Landfill
Boone Landfill
Kennedy Landfill
Dewane Landfill (MIG)

Site Description

The 50-acre MIG/Dewane Landfill site began accepting general refuse and industrial wastes such as paint sludges and organic solvents in 1969. Reportedly, 480,000 gallons of hazardous wastes were dumped into the landfill. Portions of the landfill were not covered, and leachate was observed moving off site. The operator, M.I.G. Investments, Inc., abandoned the site in 1988 after Boone County and the State obtained a permanent injunction against the landfill owner for exceeding its permit authority. Approximately 10 acres of the site contained exposed wastes. The State pumped out a leachate collection impoundment periodically to keep it from overflowing. There are approximately 16,300 people who obtain drinking water from wells within 3 miles of the site. One of Belvidere's municipal wells and 28 percent of the area's private wells obtain water from the upper aquifer. The closest private well is located 2,500 feet north of the site. The site is located about 1,000 feet from the Kishwaukee River.

Site Responsibility:

This site is being addressed through Federal, State and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/26/89 Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants



Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) have been detected in groundwater under the site. Heavy metals including arsenic, cyanide, lead, and zinc have been detected in leachate samples. Potential health threats include drinking contaminated groundwater and coming into direct contact with contaminated leachate.

| Cleanup Approach ———————— | |
|---------------------------|--|
|---------------------------|--|

This site is being addressed in two stages: interim actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status —



Interim Actions: In June 1989, the EPA removed 85,000 gallons of leachate from the on-site leachate surface impoundment. The leachate was transported to a nearby wastewater treatment plant. In June 1990, the EPA removed 75,000 gallons of

leachate from the same impoundment. An interim action, initiated as part of the site-wide investigation in early 1991, was completed in 1992. Part of the interim action was the construction of a temporary cap to prevent further infiltration into the landfill.



Entire Site: A thorough investigation to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site currently is being conducted by the potentially responsible parties, under EPA and Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) oversight, to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site. The investigation began in 1993 and is expected to be completed in 1996. Based upon the study results, final cleanup remedies will be selected.

Site Facts: A three-party Consent Order was signed in early 1991. Under this Order, the potentially responsible parties will perform the site studies under the supervision of the EPA and the IEPA.

Environmental Progress



The removal of leachate and the construction of a temporary cap has reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous substances at the MIG/Dewane Landfill site while studies leading to the selection of future cleanup activities are being completed.

Site Repository



Ida Public Library, 320 North State Street, Belvidere, IL 61008

NL INDUSTRIES/ TARACORP LEAD SMELTER ILLINOIS EPA ID# ILD096731468

EPA REGION 5

Madison County Granite City

Other Names:
Hoyt Plant
National Lead Taracorp
Taracorp Industries Granite City Plant
Granite City Lead

Site Description

Operations at the 16-acre NL Industries/Taracorp Lead Smelter site have included metal refining. fabricating, and related activities since the turn of the century. Taracorp, Inc. purchased the facility in 1979 from NL Industries, owners since 1928, and currently operates it as a metal fabrication facility. Lead pollution in the area is believed to be partially a result of lead smelting conducted at the site from 1905 until 1983. The smelter was used for purifying and reprocessing lead-containing scrap, used batteries, and cable sheathing. Solid wastes generated from this process included blast furnace slag, battery cases, and dust from the smelter's smoke stack. These wastes were stored on site in waste piles. Another storage area of waste piles is located at the St. Louis Lead Recyclers (SLLR) site, adjacent to the Taracorp, Inc. property. The wastes at SLLR a resulted from recycling the original waste piles. A third area of contamination is attributed to the site remote fill areas of Granite City, Venice, Eagle Park Acres, and other nearby communities, where pieces of battery cases containing lead allegedly were used for fill and alley-paving material. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) began monitoring air quality for lead in 1978. Between 1978 and 1981, air monitoring detected levels exceeding Federal standards. In 1981, the State of Illinois was required by EPA to develop a plan to control and maintain Federal air quality standards for lead in Granite City. In 1982, the State of Illinois denied an application for renewal of Taracorp's permit to operate the smelter, since the primary source of lead pollution detected in area air and soil was from the Taracorp facility. Approximately 15,000 people live within 1 mile of the site, which is located within a heavily industrialized section of Granite City.

Site Responsibility:

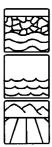
The site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible

parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84 Final Date: 06/10/86

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater in monitoring wells was found to be contaminated with heavy metals. Sediment samples from the stormwater runoff areas and soils contained elevated levels of lead. Granite City's municipal drinking water comes from the Mississippi River and does not appear to be affected by contaminated groundwater. Potential health risks may exist from coming into direct contact with or accidentally ingesting contaminated soils or crushed battery case material, especially in residential settings.

Cleanup Approach -

This site is being addressed in a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status -



Entire Site: In 1990, EPA selected a remedy to clean up the site which included: removing crushed hard rubber battery casings and lead-contaminated soil from residential areas; excavating and consolidating the soils, crushed casings, and

lead-contaminated materials from adjacent "industrial" areas into the existing Taracorp slag pile; covering the Taracorp pile with a cap; installing an upgraded security fence around the Taracorp pile; implementing deed restrictions and other institutional controls; inspecting alleys and driveways and areas containing surficial battery case material to determine if they must also be cleaned; installing additional monitoring wells; monitoring groundwater, air, and the cap; removing and recovering all drums on the Taracorp pile at a secondary smelter; and consolidating the waste contained in the adjacent SLLR piles with the Taracorp pile. To expedite the cleanup process, the technical specifications for cleanup are being designed with funding from EPA concurrently with cleanup activities. Thus far, EPA has been unsuccessful in encouraging the potentially responsible parties to conduct cleanup activities, As a result, EPA has funded several activities to clean up the most highly contaminated remote fill and adjacent residential areas. EPA is continuing its efforts to financially or physically involve potentially responsible parties in site cleanup activities.

Site Facts: Taracorp Inc. filed for bankruptcy in 1982. In 1985, EPA and the State signed a Consent Order with NL Industries, requiring that the company conduct an investigation to determine the type and extent of contamination at the site and to identify alternatives for cleanup. In 1991, EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) signed an Interagency Agreement whereby USACE agreed to conduct the design phase of the selected cleanup approach. In 1992 and 1993, EPA and the USACE again signed Interagency Agreements whereby USACE will conduct cleanup activities at the most highly contaminated remote fill and adjacent residential areas.

Environmental Progress



After adding this site to the NPL, EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions to protect human health or the environment were required at the NL Industries site. Long-term cleanup activities continue to reduce levels of contamination in the soil, sediments, and groundwater.

Site Repository



Granite City Public Library, 2001 Delmar Street, Granite City, IL 62040

OTTAWA RADIATION AREAS ILLINOIS

EPA ID# ILD980606750



EPA REGION 5

LaSalle County Ottawa

Site Description

The Ottawa Radiation Areas site, approximately 25 to 30 acres in size, consists of 14 areas contaminated by radioactive materials. These 14 areas, many of which are in residential sections, are within 3 miles of each other and have been added to the NPL as one site because they are contaminated by the same wastes, involve the same potentially responsible parties, and require cleanup activities for the same media. Site investigators believe contamination originated from the processing of wastes and the demolition of debris by two companies that once operated in the center of Ottawa Radium Dial Co. (from 1918 to 1936) and Luminous Processes, Inc. (from 1937 to 1978). These businesses produced luminous dials for clocks and watches using radium-based paint. In 1969, the Radium Dial Co. building was demolished and removed to an unknown destination. The Luminous Processes Inc. building was dismantled by the Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety (IDNS) in 1985; radioactive remnants were shipped to a U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) disposal facility in Hanford, Washington. Contaminated soils in the area of the building also were sent to the DOE facility in Hanford. During these activities, investigators discovered that radioactive wastes from the two companies had been used as filler materials in the Ottawa area. Fourteen contaminated areas in and near Ottawa were identified by subsequent radiation surveys performed by IDNS, DOE, and the EPA. Radium was detected in surface soils and soils as deep as 8 feet below the surface. The EPA also discovered radon in four of the 64 buildings it screened. Access to many of the contaminated areas is unrestricted. The Old Ottawa City Landfill, located at one of the 14 areas, is in close proximity to two businesses. The homes of approximately 50 people were built on soil contaminated by radioactive materials; an additional 84 people who use the areas recreationally are being exposed to site contaminants.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through

Federal and State actions.

NPL Listing History Proposed Date: 07/29/91 Final Date: 10/14/92

| | Surface and subsurface soils in the been contaminated with radioactive contaminated with radon. Soil and were found to have elevated levels and bismuth-214. Site access is undirect contact with, or accidental | we wastes. Four build sediment samples of three radioactive or stricted and individual to the second | dings in the Ottawa area are collected from the landfill area e metals: radium-226, lead-214, riduals could be at risk from |
|---------------------|--|--|---|
| Cleanu | up Approach ———— | | |
| | is being addressed in two stages: im on cleanup of the entire site. | nmediate actions and | a long-term remedial phase |
| Respons | se Action Status | | |
| resident. site. The | Immediate Actions: In 1986, homes in one of the 14 contamin Radon reduction systems were in In 1990, the EPA moved a third he Late in 1994, the EPA began remove material is being removed to a haza es completing the removal of this material. | nated areas and purc nstalled in two home ome to uncontamina ving radium-contam ardous waste disposs | hased one home in another area. es and one business in 1988 by ted property owned by the inated soil from 13 areas on the |
| | Remaining Area: Thirteen con removal of soil as described about the nature and extent of contamine the investigation is completed, schemil be selected. | ve. An investigation nation at the remain | began in early 1993 to explore ing area of contamination at the |
| Enviro | onmental Progress | | |
| of contan | te actions such as the dismantling of minated soils, and the installation of sks to the nearby population while a | radon reduction sys | stems have reduced health and |
| Site R | Repository - | | |
| Not estab | blished. | | |
| | | | |
| February 1 | 1995 | 2 | OTTAWA RADIATION AREAS |

OUTBOARD
MARINE CORP.
ILLINOIS
EPA ID# ILD000802827

EPA REGION 5

Lake County Waukegan

Site Description

The Outboard Marine Corp. (OMC) site area includes: Waukegan Harbor, a 37-acre area along the western shore of Lake Michigan; North Ditch, a small tributary approximately 1,500 feet north of the Harbor; the Oual Lagoon, located north of OMC; the OMC parking lot, a 9-acre lot south of North Ditch; and the Waukegan Coke Plant site, a 40 acre property to the east of OMC. Between 1959 and 1971, the Johnson Motors Division of OMC purchased hydraulic fluids containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The company used the material in aluminum die cast machines that routinely leaked. In 1976, it was discovered that the company was discharging PCBs into Waukegan Harbor and the North Ditch. Both of these water bodies flow into Lake Michigan. The City of Waukegan has a population of approximately 68,000 and surrounds Waukegan Harbor. The harbor area is zoned primarily for industrial and commercial use. There are approximately 15 businesses in the immediate harbor area and a worker population of about 3,500 people. People in the area also use the harbor for various recreational activities.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through

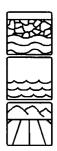
Federal and potentially responsible

parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/22/81 Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater, surface water, sediments, and soils are contaminated with PCBs. The primary way people could be exposed to hazardous chemicals from the site is by eating fish contaminated with PCBs. Other potential health hazards include coming in direct contact with or accidentally ingesting contaminated materials.

This site is being addressed in two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the entire site and the coal tar wastes.

Response Action Status -



Entire Site: In 1989, the EPA selected a remedy to clean up the site including: constructing a cut-off and slurry wall in a boat slip in the harbor to form a cell to contain the contaminants; constructing a new boat slip and relocating Larsen Marine;

removing and treating sediments in the boat slip and placing contaminated sediments in the containment cell of the new slip; excavating and treating soil and sediments on site from the lagoon area; constructing a containment cell to treat residues and PCB-contaminated soils with lower levels of contamination; constructing a containment cell around the parking lot area; constructing a temporary facility on site to treat waste dredged from the containment cells; constructing a permanent facility on site to treat contaminated water; treating water from the containment cell on site by discharging the water to a facility that can treat the water; placing a cap on all containment cells; and monitoring the groundwater. The potentially responsible parties have completed most of these cleanup actions, including construction of the three on-site waste cells, with the exception of a final cap that will be installed on top of the Slip #3 waste cell. The dredging and excavation of PCB-contaminated soil and sediment is finished, as is the treatment and incineration of the PCBs themselves. Long-term groundwater monitoring also is underway. All cleanup activities are expected to be completed in 1995.

Coal Tar Wastes: Creosote and coal tar wastes were discovered during the technical design of the remedy for the PCB-contaminated areas. A separate study funded by the potentially responsible parties is underway to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and to identify cleanup alternatives. Two phases of field work have been completed and alternatives for long-term cleanup efforts are now being developed. A final remedy is expected to be selected in late 1995.

Site Facts: A Consent Decree was signed in 1986 by OMC. The potentially responsible parties and the EPA entered into a Consent Decree in 1989, requiring the parties to perform the cleanup activities on the site.

Environmental Progress



After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Outboard Marine Corp. site while final cleanup activities are taking place and further investigations are underway.

Site Repository



Waukegan Public Library, 128 North County Road, Waukegan, IL 60085

PAGEL'S PIT

EPA ID# ILD980606685

EPA REGION 5

Winnebago County Rockford



The Pagel's Pit site, located in a predominately rural unincorporated area, consists of about 100 acres with the landfill occupying about 47 acres. The landfill began operation in 1972 and is still operating. The base of the landfill was covered with an asphaltic concrete that was sealed with a coal tar sealer. The landfill is equipped with a leachate extraction system and a gas extraction system. Primarily, municipal wastes and sewage treatment plant sludge have been the waste accepted at the site, but some special wastes also have been disposed of there. The shallow aquifer under the site is a source of drinking water to residents in the area. However, the groundwater flow is primarily toward the west while the nearby residents are located mainly along a road that touches the eastern edge of the site. The Winnebago County Health Department tested the water and discovered it was contaminated with several volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Some residents along this road have home treatment units on their water supply that have been provided by the potentially responsible parties associated with the Acme Solvent Reclaiming, Inc. NPL site. This site is located upgradient of the Pagel's Pit site. Killbuck Creek is to the west of the site.

Site Responsibility:

This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84 Final Date: 06/10/86

Threats and Contaminants



Shallow groundwater under the site contains VOCs and arsenic. People potentially may be exposed to hazardous chemicals from the site by coming in direct contact with or ingesting contaminated groundwater. Killbuck Creek could become contaminated through runoff from the site and groundwater discharge. However, the creek has not been found to be affected by the site.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed through two long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the entire site and the southeastern portion of the site.

Response Action Status -



Entire Site: In 1984, the State and the EPA began a study of the site. In 1986, some of the potentially responsible parties took over the study to explore the nature and extent of contamination at the site and to recommend alternatives for site

cleanup. After evaluating the cleanup alternatives, the EPA selected a final remedy in 1991 that includes: groundwater extraction and treatment, with discharge of treated water into a local stream; leachate extraction, treatment, and discharge into a wastewater treatment plant; upgrading the landfill gas extraction system; and capping the site. Some of the potentially responsible parties have agreed to implement the selected remedy and currently are designing the technical specifications. Design activities are expected to be completed in mid-1995 after which cleanup activities will begin.

Southeast Portion of Site: In 1991, the potentially responsible parties began further investigations of groundwater in the southeastern corner of the site to determine the source and extent of contamination. Investigations are expected to be completed in early 1995, at which time the remedy for addressing this contamination will be selected.

Site Facts: In 1992, a Consent Decree was negotiated whereby the site operator will implement the remedy that the EPA has selected.

Environmental Progress



After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Pagel's Pit site while further studies are taking place and cleanup activities are being designed.

Site Repository



Rockford Public Library, 215 North Wyman Road, Rockford, IL 61101

PARSONS CASKET HARDWARE CO ILLINOIS EPA ID# ILD005252432

EPA REGION 5

Boone County Belvidere

Site Description -

The 2-acre Parsons Casket Hardware Co. site was used as an electroplating facility from the 1920s until 1982, when the owner filed for bankruptcy. Wastes from the operations were stored in drums, aboveground and underground storage tanks, and an unlined surface impoundment. Wastes generated included electroplating sludge; cyanide plating and cleaning solutions; and bronze, nickel, and brass sludges. In 1982, the State found that approximately 120 drums of various sizes were stored inside and outside the manufacturing building; many were dented, corroded, leaking, or uncovered. Approximately 4,800 gallons of wastes were stored in aboveground and underground tanks. An unlined lagoon contained approximately 166,500 gallons of liquid wastes and 1,230 cubic yards of sludges. Although these wastes were cleaned up in 1985, sampling data collected by the State in 1987 indicated that the groundwater was contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The municipal water system in the area draws on this groundwater, which is the sole source of drinking water for Belvidere's 15,200 residents. Approximately 6,000 people live within a 1-mile radius of the site. The closest residence is located less than 1/10 of a mile away. A municipal water supply well is located about 1,500 feet of the site. Area residents use the Kishwaukee River, 1,400 feet from the site, for fishing and recreational activities.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through

Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 01/22/87 Final Date: 07/22/87

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater contains various VOCs. Soils on site contain VOCs, cyanide, and heavy metals including arsenic, copper, and nickel. People who use the local municipal water supply system may be exposed to hazardous chemicals from the site. The municipal water supply is analyzed quarterly, however, to ensure that people are not exposed to dangerous levels of contaminants.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: initial actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status —



Initial Actions: In 1984, the State of Illinois began to clean up the surface impoundment and the storage tanks on site and completed the action in 1985. Also in 1985, Filter Systems, Inc. purchased the building and moved all drums inside the

building.

Entire Site: The State is carrying out a study of the nature and extent of contamination at the site, under EPA supervision. To date, groundwater monitoring wells and soil borings have been installed and several samples have been collected. Field work for this study was completed in 1992. Currently, the EPA is analyzing the results of

this study and is in the process of identifying alternative actions for the cleanup of the site. A long-term cleanup approach is expected to be selected in early 1995.

Site Facts: The State ordered the Parsons Casket Hardware Co. to repackage all leaking drums and to move them indoors before it filed for bankruptcy. The new owner, Filter Systems, Inc., recycled or removed the drums that had been stored in the building on site.

Environmental Progress



The cleanup of the surface impoundment and storage tanks has reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the Parsons Casket Hardware Co. site while further studies are taking place and cleanup activities are being planned.

Site Repository



Ida Public Library, 320 N. State, Belvidere, IL 61008

PETERSEN SAND & GRAVEL ILLINOIS EPA ID# ILD00381713

EPA REGION 5

Lake County 1 mile north of Libertyville

Site Description

The 120-acre Petersen Sand & Gravel site is a quarry purchased by Raymond Petersen in 1952 to mine sand and gravel. The company dumped non-hazardous wastes, solvents, and paint wastes in buried drums at the site between 1955 and 1958. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) inspected the site in 1971 and ordered it closed because of illegal dumping. The site consists of three disposal areas that are located in the quarry, just east of the Des Plaines River. The first disposal area, which the IEPA reinspected in 1972 and found to be properly closed, contains non-hazardous wastes. In 1976, the IEPA discovered 10 to 15 uncovered barrels of waste in the second disposal area of the gravel pit. Of these, about half contained paint and solvent wastes. Raymond Petersen owned the site until the Lake County Forest Preserve District (LCFPD) acquired it in 1979. The District planned to convert the quarry into a 240-acre recreational lake. In 1983, the LCFPD uncovered six more drums containing unknown liquids in an area of the site located outside the quarry, 100 yards east of the second disposal area. Barbed wire surrounds the perimeter of the gravel pit. Approximately 880 people live within a 1-mile radius of the site. The closest residence is an on-site trailer.

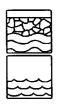
Site Responsibility: This site was addressed through

Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84 Final Date: 06/10/86 Deleted Date: 02/11/91

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater, surface water, and sediments contained volatile organic compounds (VOCs); heavy metals including arsenic, cadmium, chromium, and lead; polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Because contamination levels were low and site contaminants are not migrating, no potential health threats existed.

Cleanup Approach Response Action Status -**Initial Actions:** In 1977, the IEPA removed approximately 350 drums from the second disposal area and placed them in a landfill permitted for hazardous waste. In 1983, approximately 400 empty drums, 2,600 yards of contaminated soil, and 26,000 gallons of surface water from a disposal trench were removed and placed in a permitted landfill for hazardous waste. Also, 750 drums and 1,000 paint cans were removed. Entire Site: The State completed the final study of the site in 1988. Based on the results, the EPA has concluded that no further site contamination studies or other cleanup actions will be carried out at the site. The study proved that past removal

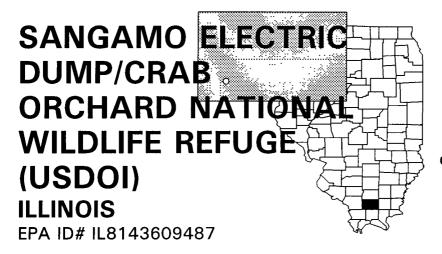
actions were adequate and that no unacceptable risks remain. However, LCFPD plans to build a lake at the site, which could change the way any contaminants remaining at the site migrate. Therefore, although it is not required under EPA's decisions regarding the site, the LCFPD will monitor the surface water and sediments on site before and after the lake is built. Groundwater and rainwater that collect in the quarry pit will continue to be discharged to the Des Plaines River in compliance with the EPA's regulations for surface water until mining at the site stops.

Site Facts: The EPA and the IEPA conducted the study to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site under a Cooperative Agreement signed in 1986.

Environmental Progress



Studies performed at the Petersen Sand & Gravel site have shown that cleanup of this site is complete and no threats exist for nearby residents and the environment. The site was deleted from the NPL in 1991.



EPA REGION 5

Williamson County
Marion

Other Names:
Olin Corp Ordill I Area
Olin Corp Ordill Area 12
Olin Corp Ordill D Area
Olin Corp Ordill Ogden Road
Olin Corp Ordill Fire Station
Ordill Water Tower

Site Description

The 42,000-acre Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge currently is operated by the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) of the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI). Manufacturing facilities have operated on the Refuge for more than 45 years. Explosives, munitions, electrical equipment containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), boats, corrugated boxes, and plated metal are some of the products that have been manufactured on the Refuge. During the early 1940s, several defense-related operations began along the eastern portion of Crab Orchard Lake. In 1946, the War Department transferred the land to DOI, and other companies moved onto the Refuge to use buildings formerly used by wartime manufacturers. These small industries disposed of waste at several locations in the area. In 1984, potential contamination problems were brought to the attention of the EPA. The FWS, with the support of the EPA, has been conducting studies to determine the types and amounts of contaminants, as well as the extent of risks to public health and the environment. Based on initial field investigations and risk assessments, 31 subsites were studied and grouped into four areas: three subsites contaminated primarily with heavy metals; four subsites contaminated with PCBs and lead; four subsites associated with munitions or explosives manufacturing, which will be investigated by the Department of Defense (DOD); and the remaining subsite which will require additional investigations. Crab Orchard Lake is used as a drinking water source for Refuge personnel and visitors, the nearby Marion Federal Penitentiary, and industrial tenants. The lake also is used for various recreational activities and has been used in the past as an auxiliary source of water for the Marion Reservoir, a nearby public water supply.

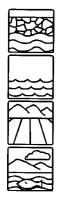
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through

Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY Proposed Date: 10/15/84

Final Date: 07/22/87

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater contaminants include chromium, lead, arsenic, cadmium, PCBs, and various volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Sediments and soils are contaminated with PCBs and various heavy metals. Fish have been contaminated with PCBs; therefore, eating contaminated fish may pose a public health threat. Accidental ingestion of contaminated soil or sediments also may pose a health threat.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in four long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of the Metals Areas, PCB Areas, Munitions/Explosives Manufacturing Area, and Miscellaneous Areas.

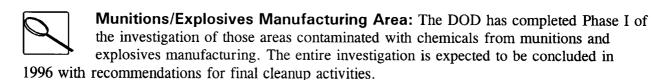
Response Action Status -

expected to be completed in 1996.



Metals Areas: In 1990, the EPA selected a remedy which includes: excavating contaminated soil and sediment; treating the hazardous materials by stabilization and fixation; disposing of the residuals in an on-site solid waste landfill; monitoring and maintenance of the area; and implementing land use restrictions. The design of the technical specifications was completed in June 1993. Long-term cleanup activities are underway and are

PCB Areas: Based on the results of an investigation completed in 1990, the EPA has selected the following remedies for cleanup of the site: incineration of PCB-contaminated soils and sediments; stabilization of lead-contaminated ash; disposal of the stabilized ash in an industrial landfill; and placement of the clean ash on the site. The design of the remedies are currently underway.





Miscellaneous Areas: The FWS is continuing an investigation into the remaining areas of the Refuge to identify any additional contaminated areas and to outline actions to be taken. This study is scheduled to be completed in 1996.

Environmental Progress



After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Sangamo Electric Dump/Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge site while cleanup activities are underway.

Site Repository



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RR 3 Box 328, Marion, IL 62959

Marion Carnegie Public Library, 206 South Market Street, Marion, IL 62959



EPA REGION 5

Carroll County and Jo Daviess County

North of Savanna



The 13,062-acre Savanna Army Depot site is an Army munitions installation located on the eastern bank of the Mississippi River. The facility has handled, processed, and stored munitions, explosives, and industrial chemicals since operations began in 1918. Renovation and loading of artillery shells and bombs began at the site in the 1930s and has occurred intermittently. Several areas of the facility have been used for the demolition and burning of obsolete armaments. Approximately 70 areas within the facility have been identified as potential sources of hazardous waste. Public access to the site is restricted. There are approximately 650 people within 3 miles of the site, and a large wintering population of bald eagles resides on the facility.

Site Responsibility:

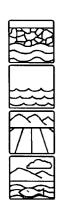
This site is being addressed through

Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/15/84 Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater is contaminated with various explosives, trichloroethylene (TCE), chloroform, and nickel. Sediments and surface water are contaminated with various explosives. Soil is contaminated with explosives and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Potential health threats include drinking contaminated groundwater and coming in direct contact with surface water, soil, and sediments.

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| Cleanup | Approach |
|---------|-----------------|
|---------|-----------------|

The site is being addressed through two phases: cleanup of the TNT Washout Facility Lagoons and the entire site including the Fire Training Area, the Open Burning Grounds, and the CL and CF Areas.

Response Action Status —



TNT Washout Facility Lagoons: In 1992, the U.S. Army completed an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the TNT Washout Facility Lagoons located on site. The Army and the EPA evaluated the findings and selected a remedy which called for incineration of the explosive-contaminated lagoon soils. Design of the remedy was completed in the spring of 1994. Cleanup activities were completed in early 1995. A final completion report is currently being reviewed.

Entire Site: The U.S. Army, the EPA, and the Illinois EPA negotiated a work plan for a comprehensive investigation into the nature and extent of contamination present at the entire site. The investigation will define the contaminants and will recommend alternatives for the final cleanup of three contaminated areas: the Fire Training Area (FTA); Open Burning Grounds; and the CL and CF Areas (Melt and Pour Areas). The U.S. Army, the EPA, and the Illinois EPA have initiated a removal of the heavily contaminated soils at the FTA. After the completion of a trial burn of the contaminated soil, the FTA will be addressed by low temperature thermal treatment. For the Open Burning Grounds, the U.S. Army is evaluating potential options to address contaminated soils located in the backwater areas of the Mississippi River. This document is currently under review by the EPA and the Illinois EPA and is expected to be completed by the Spring of 1995. The U.S. Army is evaluating potential options to address the explosives-contaminated soils located at the CL and CF areas of the site. This document is currently under review by the EPA and the Illinois EPA.

Site Facts: In 1989, the EPA, the State, and the U.S. Army signed an Interagency Agreement regarding further cleanup activities at the site. The Savanna Army Depot Activity site is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established by the Department of Defense (DOD) in 1978 to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous contaminants at military and other DOD facilities.

Environmental Progress



Cleanup activities for the soils of the TNT Washout Facility Lagoons have been completed. Heavily solvent-contaminated soils at the FTA will be addressed by a removal action, and two other removals are being planned by the Army for the contaminated soils at the Open Burning Grounds and the CL/CF Areas. These activities are expected to be completed in 1995.

Site Repository



Savanna Public Library, 326 3rd Street, Savanna, Illinois 61074

SOUTHEAST ROCKFORD GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION ILLINOIS EPA ID# ILD98100041

EPA REGION 5

Winnebago County Rockford

Other Names: Southeast Rockford Dry Well

Site Description

The 2-square-mile Southeast Rockford Groundwater Contamination site covers 83 city blocks; however, contamination could affect an even larger area, since these boundaries only indicate where the EPA has performed sampling. Conversely, the boundaries do not indicate that all homes or businesses within this area are affected by groundwater contamination. The groundwater at the site is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The Rock River is located 2 miles west of the site, but is not used as a drinking water supply. Some homes and businesses located within the site boundaries are already connected to the municipal water supply and are not affected by the groundwater contamination. Approximately 155,000 people living within 3 miles of the site use groundwater for drinking purposes. The majority of the people use city water, which is drawn from a protected aquifer.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through

Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88 Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants



On-site groundwater is contaminated with various VOCs. Potential health threats to people include drinking or coming in direct contact with contaminated groundwater.

Cleanup Approach -

This site is being addressed in three stages: initial actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on providing an alternate water supply and addressing contaminated groundwater.

Response Action Status —



Initial Actions: In 1989, the EPA sampled the wells of 78 homes and tested the samples for specific VOCs. The EPA provided water to 283 homes. Bottled water was replaced with carbon filtration systems. All 283 homes subsequently were connected to the city water supply in 1990.



Alternate Water Supply: In early 1991, a study was completed which identified additional residences with contaminated water supplies above the federal standards. As a result, the EPA connected these additional homes were connected to the city water supply. The EPA has now successfully connected all affected residences.



Groundwater: The State, under EPA oversight, is conducting an investigation into the source, nature, and extent of groundwater contamination at the site. Upon completion of this investigation, the EPA will select a long-term cleanup approach. The investigation is planned to be completed in 1995.

Environmental Progress



The provision of alternate water supplies has eliminated the potential of exposure to hazardous substances in the drinking water at the Southeast Rockford Groundwater Contamination site while the final cleanup activities are being planned.

Site Repository



Rockford Public Library, 215 North Wyman Street, Rockford, IL 61101

TRI-COUNTY LANDFILL CO./ WASTE MANAGEMENT OF ILLINOIS, INC ILLINOIS EPA ID# ILD048306138

EPA REGION 5

Kane County South Elgin

Site Description

The 46-acre Tri-County Landfill Co./Waste Management of Illinois, Inc. site previously was part of a gravel mining operation. The landfill site originally was owned and operated by the Tri-County Landfill Company from 1968 to 1973. The company had a permit from the State to accept general municipal refuse. Waste Management of Illinois, Inc. operated the site from 1973 until it was closed in 1977. In 1984, the EPA detected contaminants in monitoring wells downgradient of the site. The Fox River, approximately a mile west of the site, is used extensively for fishing and boating. A freshwater wetland is 1,100 feet away from the site. Over 10,000 people use wells within 3 miles of the site for drinking water, and a residential well is 1,800 feet away from the site. The nearest residence is located 1/2 mile from the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through

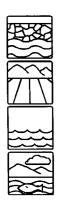
Federal and potentially responsible

parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/10/86 Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater is contaminated with various volatile organic compounds (VOCs), as well as cyanide. Direct contact with or accidental ingestion of contaminated groundwater may pose a threat to the health of the nearby population. Leachate from the site reportedly has entered nearby ponds and ditches. The contaminants from the site could affect the adjoining wetlands. There are drainage ditches and tributaries that enter the Fox River. This surface water resource is used for various recreational activities.

| Cleanup Approach ———————————————————————————————————— |
|--|
| This site is being addressed in a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site. |
| Response Action Status |
| Entire Site: In mid-1992, the EPA completed an investigation of the site to determine the nature and the extent of the contamination. Based on the results of this investigation, the EPA selected a long-term cleanup action for the site that called for the installation of a landfill cap, the development of a gas venting system, the excavation of contaminated sediments, and the treatment of contaminated groundwater. In early 1994, under EPA oversight, potentially responsible parties for site contamination began the technical design |

Environmental Progress



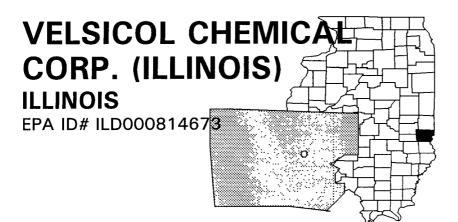
for the remedies. The design stage is expected to be completed in early 1996.

After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required at the Tri-County Landfill Co./Waste Management of Illinois, Inc. site while cleanup activities are being designed.

Site Repository ____



Gail Borden Public Library District, 200 North Grove Avenue, Elgin, IL 60120



EPA REGION 5

Clark County
1 mile north of Marshall

Other Names: Marshall Plant

Site Description

The Velsicol Chemical Corp. (Illinois) site is a manufacturing facility that was in operation between the mid-1930s and 1987 and occupied an area of approximately 420 acres; 172 of which were used for the production or disposal of petroleum resins, solvents, and pesticides. Chlordane production began in the mid-1940s, with manufacturing operations at the facility remaining virtually unchanged until 1979, when Velsicol withdrew from the resin market. Manufacturing of chlordane was the sole product at the facility from 1980 to 1987. Hazardous wastes generated from various manufacturing activities were stored in on-site impoundments. Overflow from these impoundments resulted in releases of these wastes to a tributary of East Mill Creek. All the ponds that previously were used for waste storage now are used only to hold stormwater and plant runoff. There are approximately 40 residences located within ¼ mile of the site. The population of Marshall, 1 mile from the site, is approximately 17,000.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through

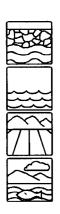
Federal and potentially responsible

parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/30/82 Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater is contaminated with various volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and pesticides. Sediments and on-site soils are contaminated with VOCs, pesticides, and cadmium. Elevated concentrations of pesticides were detected in fish. Adverse health effects may exist for people who accidentally ingest or come in direct contact with contaminated soil, sediments, or groundwater or eat contaminated fish.

| Cleanup | Approach — |
|----------|---|
| Response | Action Status ———————————————————————————————————— |
| | Immediate Actions: In the 1980s, all contaminated soil and sediments were consolidated and stabilized with cement and fly ash and then covered with a |

temporary clay cap and seeded with grass.



Entire Site: In 1988, the following activities were selected to clean up the site: excavation of 10,200 cubic yards of contaminated stream and pond sediments and 87,900 cubic yards of contaminated soil, backfilling of those areas with clay, and

reseeding the areas; consolidation of all excavated material on site; construction of a groundwater collection drain followed by disposal through either deep well injection or treatment of the water with granular activated carbon prior to off-site discharge; monitoring of both groundwater and surface water; and implementation of land use and deed restrictions. The pond sediments have been excavated, and the demolition of the existing plant has been accomplished. Also accomplished during 1990 were the closure of injection well #1, the integrity testing of well #2, the closure of some groundwater monitoring wells, and the sampling of the others wells remaining. The closure of the tank and container storage areas and the construction of the groundwater collection trench have been completed. Stream sediments were excavated and treated in 1992, and the permanent cap for the site and the construction of a water treatment system were completed in late 1994. No further construction is anticipated at the site. Groundwater and surface water will continue to be monitored to ensure the safety of these resources.

Site Facts: In 1989, the EPA and the State reached a settlement with the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination to conduct the cleanup actions.

Environmental Progress

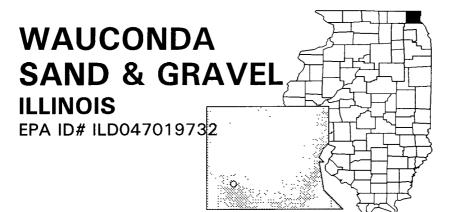


The completed excavation and closure actions described above have removed the potential for exposure to hazardous materials and have contained the migration of contamination from the Velsicol Chemical Corp. (Illinois) site. All construction activities have been completed. Groundwater and surface water sampling will continue to ensure the effectiveness of the cleanup.

Site Repository



Marshall Public Library, 612 Archer Avenue, Marshall, IL 62441



EPA REGION 5

Lake County
1 mile north of Wauconda

Site Description

The 74-acre Wauconda Sand and Gravel site includes 52 acres of licensed and unlicensed landfill areas. Prior to 1941, a sand and gravel pit operated at the site. After 1941, the site was used as a landfill for municipal waste until 1978. Approximately 3 million cubic yards of waste were placed in the two landfills operated on the site, one licensed and the other unlicensed. The entire site was closed and covered with a layer of clay and soil in 1978. Since the late 1970s, leachate from the site was entering nearby Mutton Creek, and surface water samples taken from this creek in the early 1980s revealed low concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and heavy metals. PCBs have not been detected in any subsequent studies. Although the site currently is restricted, the property once had been used for various recreational activities. Approximately 12 homes are located within a mile of the landfill.

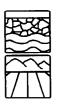
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through

Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 07/16/82 Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



Sampling of the groundwater indicates contamination with heavy metals, VOCs, and pesticides. Leachate is contaminated with heavy metals and cyanide. Health threats include accidental ingestion of or direct contact with contaminated groundwater or leachate.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two long-term remedial phases focusing on leachate collection and cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status -



Leachate Collection: In 1985, the following interim cleanup remedies were selected for leachate collection: installing leachate collection drains to stop surface leachate discharge into Mutton Creek; providing for proper disposal of leachate either at the

Wauconda Sewage Treatment Plant or a hazardous waste treatment facility; regrading depressed and eroded areas on the existing landfill soil cover with sufficient slope to promote rain runoff; revegetating bare and eroded areas to prevent erosion of soils into Mutton Creek; and placing a fence around the site. By 1987, all of these actions had been completed.



Entire Site: In 1989, based on the site investigations performed by the potentially responsible parties, the EPA selected the following remedies: long-term monitoring of groundwater and Mutton Creek; additional air emission controls, including new and

additional vents and, if required, an active collection system with a ground flare or other appropriate treatment; imposing restrictions on use of on-site groundwater; required upgrading of the site cover to reduce infiltration and surface gas emissions, and to control erosion due to runoff from the site and the erosion from Mutton Creek; continued operation of the leachate collection system; and long-term inspection and maintenance of the gas venting and leachate collection systems, site cover, fence, and the monitoring well network. The design of the technical specifications was completed in 1992, and all cleanup activities are scheduled for completion in 1995.

Site Facts: An Administrative Order on Consent was reached between the EPA, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA), and the Wauconda Task Group in 1986 for additional investigations and the performance of interim cleanup measures. In 1989, an additional Unilateral Administrative Order was issued for the final cleanup of the entire site. The potentially responsible parties are complying with the Unilateral Administrative Order.

Environmental Progress



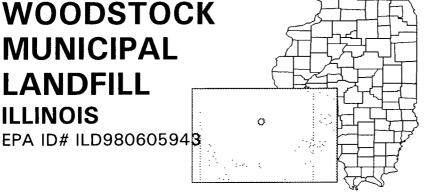
The leachate collection efforts, surface drainage control, and fencing of the site have reduced the potential for exposure to contaminated materials at the Wauconda Sand and Gravel site while further cleanup activities are being completed.

Site Repository



Wauconda Area Library, 801 North Main Street, Wauconda, IL 60084

WOODSTOCK **MUNICIPAL LANDFILL ILLINOIS**



EPA REGION 5

McHenry County Woodstock

Site Description

The 40-acre Woodstock Municipal Landfill site was a local dump and open burning area from 1935 to 1958, when the City of Woodstock purchased the property from a private owner. The landfill was used as a dump for municipal, commercial and industrial waste, and also accepted drummed hazardous wastes containing volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Approximately 7,200 cubic yards of nickel sludge generated by the Autolite Plant in Woodstock were disposed of at the landfill from 1972 to 1974. The landfill stopped accepting waste in 1975. The EPA conducted an inspection of the site in 1985 and observed leachate seeping out of the landfill, contaminating the surrounding freshwater wetlands. Approximately 12,400 people obtain drinking water from public and private wells located within 3 miles of the site. Six municipal wells also are located within 3 miles of the site. The distance from the nearest residential well to the site is approximately 500 feet.

Site Responsibility:

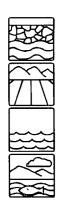
This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible

parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88 Final Date: 10/04/89

Threats and Contaminants



Off-site groundwater is contaminated with vinyl chloride. On-site leachate contains various VOCs and semi-VOCs including benzene, chlorobenzene, toluene, and naphthalene. Numerous metals were also detected in the leachate including cadmium, arsenic, mercury and cobalt. Leachate migrating from the landfill is causing the groundwater to become contaminated and is also contaminating surface water and the wetlands near the site. Surface water is contaminated with heavy metals. Trespassers could be directly exposed to site-related contaminants which pose an unacceptable health risk.

| Cleanup | Approach |
|---------|----------|
|---------|----------|

This site is being addressed in a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status -



Entire Site: In 1989, under EPA monitoring, the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination began an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination. The work that was conducted under this investigation included groundwater, soil, surface water, and air testing and a public and environmental health assessment. The first phase of field sampling work began in 1990. Five leachate and 12 monitoring wells were installed. Leachate, groundwater, sediment, and surface water samples were taken and analyzed, as well as samples from nearby residential wells. Nine piezometers and four additional monitoring wells were installed for the second phase of the investigation. Sampling activities were completed, and a remedy was selected in mid-1993. The remedy includes installing a cap over the landfill and pumping and treating the groundwater. Design activities will begin soon.

Environmental Progress

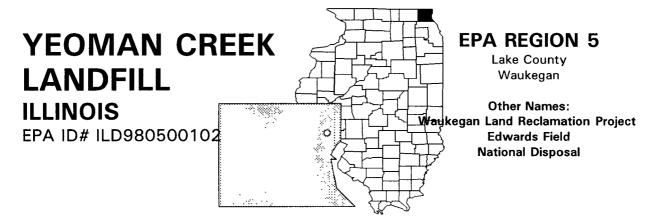


After adding this site to the NPL, the EPA performed preliminary investigations and determined that no immediate actions were required while cleanup activities are being planned.

Site Repository



Woodstock Public Library, 414 West Judd Street, Woodstock, IL 60098



Site Description

The approximately 70-acre Yeoman Creek Landfill site operated as a landfill from 1959 to 1969. The landfill has no bottom liner, and the underlying soils are permeable. More than 67,000 people in Waukegan are supplied with drinking water from a Lake Michigan intake located approximately 3 miles downstream from the site. About 14 active residential wells are located approximately 1½ miles downgradient from the site. Apartments, businesses, and wetlands surround the site. Leachate has been observed seeping into Yeoman Creek since 1969, although the quantity decreased substantially after the site cover was upgraded in 1980.

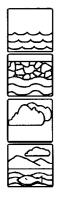
Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through

Federal, State, municipal, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 06/24/88 Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants



Leachate from the landfill contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, and elevated concentrations of lead, manganese, iron, chloride, and ammonia. Some groundwater samples contained low concentrations of VOCs, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, and elevated concentrations of lead, chloride, and ammonia. Sediments of Yeoman Creek at the landfill, and farther downstream at Yeoman Park, contain PCBs and other organic chemicals. Landfill gases were detected migrating off-site. Combustible gases containing a number of VOCs were detected entering a building near the site. Preliminary results of the risk assessment indicate that future residential usage of the groundwater near the site would present an unacceptable health risk, as would future development of the site. There may also be significant adverse effects on wildlife in the adjacent wetland. VOC-contaminated gases present a health risk to residents of the building where they were detected, and the gases could cause explosions.



This site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status —

Immediate Actions: In 1980, the City upgraded the site cover in most areas of the Yeoman Creek landfill under an agreement with Illinois EPA. In 1990, the potentially responsible parties installed a fence around the site, under an agreement with the EPA. In mid-1994, the potentially responsible parties installed a ventilation system in a building adjacent to the site, under an agreement with EPA. This ventilation system is designed to have a net positive pressure to prevent entry of the gases, and will ventilate any gases that do enter to the outside.

Entire Site: The potentially responsible parties, under EPA supervision, are conducting an investigation involving ecological assessment and groundwater, leachate, and stream sampling to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site. The investigation, scheduled for completion in 1995, will define the contaminants and will recommend alternatives for the final cleanup.

Environmental Progress



Early actions taken by the City to restore the landfill cover have reduced the potential for exposure and further contamination. The Yeoman Creek Landfill site is now fenced, restricting any public access to contamination while site investigations are underway.

Site Repository



Waukegan Public Library, 128 North County Road, Waukegan, IL 60085